

Frozen meat up again—16%

By SHELMO MAOZ Post Economic Reporter

Frozen meat prices went up again last night by 16 per cent, only six weeks after a drastic 70 per cent hike.

The timing of last night's price rise was determined in an effort to avoid too close a proximity to the High Holidays (starting September 21).

Earlier, on July 12, the High Court ordered the ministry to raise frozen meat prices to cost price, claiming that otherwise the ministry was in fact subsidizing a product for which no budgetary subsidy provision had been made.

Last week, members of the Agricultural Centre complained that the High Court's order was not being implemented by the ministry, adding that low meat prices were preventing members from marketing their still-subsidized frozen poultry.

New meat prices, as of today, VAT included, are: breast — IL88 per kilo; rib — IL106, centre shoulder — IL119, rib-eye — IL134, steak (dressed and sliced) — IL163, ground meat — IL117. There is a IL4.5 surcharge for dressed and koshered meat.

Sanctions by bakers, bread supplies low

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT Jerusalem Post Reporter

Bread will again be in short supply and late today as 4,000 bakers continue working to rule.

Yesterday they bailed only two-thirds of the normal daily production, the national secretary of the bakery owners, Eliezer Lendner, told The Jerusalem Post.

Customers swept bread shelves in stores clean within minutes. The shortage is the result of the decision by workers not to work more than eight hours a day.

The workers, who started the sanctions three days ago, have threatened to increase their struggle on Thursday unless the employers yield. Lendner said that from Thursday nights to Friday mornings bakers work 16 hours to meet the demand for halot (Shabbat loaves).

Lendner claimed that owners cannot meet demands for a 30 per cent wage increase because the government controls the price of bread.

The head of the food division at the Industry Ministry, Avraham Ben-Moshe, said employers are free to raise salaries, but the government will not raise subsidies or the price of bread. Ben-Moshe said the Treasury had "explicitly" told him it will not reimburse employers for increasing wages.

In other labour disputes, the Technicians Union and the Union of University Graduates in Social Sciences and Humanities are continuing to organize staff meetings to discuss their demands for increments. Technicians at Israel Radio held a staff meeting between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. yesterday suspending broadcasts.

Gold passes \$320

LONDON (Reuters) — The price of gold soared above \$320 an ounce yesterday for the first time.

It was set at \$322.90 an ounce at the afternoon price-fixing session on the important London bullion market. The \$320 mark represents a significant psychological barrier on the markets.

Some London bullion dealers said gold was rising at present, not only because of fears about inflation, but also due to anxieties about political developments in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

A measure of how gold has risen is its price at the beginning of 1977 — \$198 an ounce. At the start of 1978 it was \$187. At the beginning of this year it was \$226 an ounce.

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Kurds fall back as gov't takes Mahabad

MAHABAD, Iran. — Kurdish rebels relinquished their hold on this Kurdish city in western Iran yesterday after day-long fighting and a two-pronged assault by government forces, spearheaded by jets, helicopter gunships and tanks.

The commander of the 64th Army Division, which burst through Kurdish defences positioned at the city's northern approaches, claimed Mahabad was under the control of government forces as dusk settled in the region. But heavy exchanges of artillery fire continued near hills overlooking the city.

Witnesses said there was little damage inflicted on the city itself. One school, a government vocational training centre and a handful of houses were damaged by helicopter gunships firing rockets.

Most of the action within the city was centred on the army garrison used by the Kurds as their stronghold. An armoured column consisting of 14 tanks, armoured personnel carriers and trucks reached the northern outskirts of Mahabad before noon. Helicopter gunships pounded away at remaining rebels holed up in the military garrison with rockets and machine-gun fire.

Another column of troops was at the city's southern approaches and was expected to enter by nightfall. There was no word on casualties.

In Teheran, the official Pars news agency quoted army headquarters as saying Mahabad was under the full control of its forces. The communique gave no details. The speed of the shock offensive

appeared to indicate that Kurdish guerrillas might have pulled out of the city before the attack. There was no confirmation of this, but a spokesman for the banned Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) leading the two-week old rebellion said earlier that his forces would not try to hold on to towns.

A ranking KDP official said, "We were hoping we could draw the army into an engagement in the city but unfortunately they did not bite. Now we are going to concentrate our forces in Sarab where they can't use their tanks so effectively." He vowed the Kurds would deliver a "severe blow" to the army at Sarab.

Earlier a five-man Kurdish peace delegation in Teheran said it was abandoning hopes of reaching a settlement with the central authorities and repeated its call for an immediate cease-fire.

What appeared to be the decisive battle for Mahabad was launched on Sunday when the joint military staff said its forces had broken through outlying Kurdish defences on the road south from Miandoab and were heading for the rebel capital.

The defence of the city had been led by guerrillas under the command of the KDP, Mahabad, including the city's army garrison, had been in Kurdish hands since the February revolution and had become the centre of the Kurdish resistance to government efforts to re-establish control in the Kurdish region.

A government column had been stalled for a week 35 km from the city. (AP, Reuter)

Gov't, Histadrut agree on 5% C-o-L for September only

By SHELMO MAOZ Post Economic Reporter

All public sector employees will get a Cost-of-Living Increment of 5 per cent, up to a ceiling of some IL720, with September salaries (payable at the beginning of October), it was agreed yesterday between the Histadrut and the government.

In the meeting between Treasury Director-General Amiram Sivan and the head of the Histadrut's Trades Union Department, Yisrael Kassar, the decision to pay the increment at the rate of 5 per cent for September only represented a victory for both sides. For its part, the Histadrut won an improvement on the 3 per cent offered by the Treasury in countering its claim for 6 per cent. The Treasury got its way by limiting the C-o-L increment to September, since the Histadrut had asked that it also be granted in October.

The increase mentioned is the gross amount payable. The twice-yearly regular C-o-L increase is due in October. An agreement between the Coordinating

Bureau of Economic Organizations and the Histadrut, it will amount to 25 per cent. Treasury sources estimate. Off this sum will come the special July and September C-o-L increments.

National Insurance Institute Director-General Rafi Roter yesterday said that payment of the institute's allowances would be brought forward by 12 days, so that recipients have the cash in hand before the coming High Holy Days.

Pensions paid to the generally disabled, those who have sustained work accidents, those who receive special travel allowances, widows and orphans, and the elderly will be paid on September 13, instead of September 25. Payment of normal old age pensions will be brought forward by 11 days, and will be paid on September 17 instead of September 28. Child allowances, however, will be paid as usual on September 20. More than 400,000 people will benefit from the earlier payments, with the amounts also up following recent price rises. The exact amounts to be paid will be determined in the next few days.

Syria rushes paratroops to port city to quell protest

DAMASCUS (AP) — The Syrian authorities have sent troops to Latakia to put down demonstrations by members of the Alawite sect, angered by attacks on their community, to which President Hafez Assad belongs, Western diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The troops were sent in after local police imposed a curfew but failed to contain the demonstrators. The sources, who would not be identified, said more than 1,000 paratroops were flown to the northern port city to disperse the demonstrators that broke out last Thursday with the killing of an Alawite religious leader.

Assad's brother, the influential Lt. Col. Rifat Assad, also went to Latakia on Saturday, the sources said. Latakia, the country's main port with 125,000 inhabitants, and the smaller port of Tartus, to the south, were closed to civilian traffic.

Several thousand Alawites burned tires in the streets, attacked government installations and threatened Sunni Moslems in the streets, sources said. About 70 per cent of Syria is Sunni, with Alawites comprising up to 15 per cent of the country's 8.5 million population.

The sources said that no Sunnis were harmed by the demonstrators, but about five persons were killed when the troops moved in.

Syrian officials were not available for comment on the incident, but the editor-in-chief of the government newspaper "Al Thawra," in a front-page editorial, blamed it on the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood, an extremist Sunni group. He said that the violence was timed to coincide with Assad's departure for Libya on Saturday and his trip to the newly aligned summit in Havana.

The editorial linked the Brotherhood to the American efforts to get Syria to join the Camp David peace accord.

The official news agency Sana and the state-run radio confirmed Sunday night reports of the sectarian unrest.

Earlier this year, a series of extremist attacks on government officials and civilians, many of them Alawites, culminated in the June 16 massacre of more than 80 army cadets in the northern city of Aleppo, where again most of the teenage victims were Alawites.

to produce an additional third-party guarantee of ILM.

Meislik urged the court to be strict in Yefet's case. He referred to the Supreme Court ruling in the case of El Al Captain Akiva Pressman — charged with gold smuggling — who was released on bail on condition that he raise the bail or be returned to prison.

The investigator also recalled the Tel Aviv District Court's ruling that tax evaders, who steal from public funds, must be treated more severely than a robber of a private business.

The main difference between the F-4G and the Phantom F-4E is that the 20 mm gun under the nose of the plane has been removed to house the radar warning system.

The system, linked to a total of 66 aircraft equipped with electronic counter measure (ECM) apparatus whose job was to escort the F-4's and F-105's on strike missions.

The so-called Weasels were entrusted with the task of localizing the targets, generally a SAM-2 missile pit, and launching anti-radiation missiles to mark it. Other planes would then bomb the site and destroy it, thus opening an air corridor through which strike aircraft could safely pass.

The lethal danger for planes from ground missiles was proved again during the Israeli-Arab war in October, 1978. Of the 102 aircraft lost by Israel, only five could be attributed



An airplane lies on its back after an unscheduled flight during Hurricane David, as the monster storm passed over Santo Domingo, the Dominican capital. The plane was parked some distance from the building on top of which it now rests. (Story — page 4) (AP radiophoto)

Dayan meets in Hebron with former deportee

By IAN BLACK Jerusalem Post Reporter

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan met yesterday with Dr. Ahmed Hazzmi Natshe, a leading West Bank Communist who was once deported for incitement against the military authorities.

According to informed sources in East Jerusalem, the meeting took place at the headquarters of the military government in Hebron. The meeting was also reported by Israel Radio last night but was not confirmed by Foreign Ministry sources.

The meeting follows last week's controversial and highly publicized encounter between Dayan and Dr. Haidar Abdel-Shafi, a leading pro-PLO figure in the Gaza Strip. Natshe, a 48-year-old physician, was not available for comment last night and sources close to Dayan declined to discuss the reported meeting.

As one well-informed Foreign Ministry source put it to The Jerusalem Post: "It's not absurd to imagine that Dayan would meet West Bankers. He makes a point of not telling his staff where he is going and believes that the publicity given

to such meetings makes his partners talk to the media, and not to him." The source noted that the foreign minister "likes to be free of pressures" and commented that his meeting with Abdel-Shafi in Gaza last week was inadvertently released to the press by the local military authorities, and not by Dayan himself.

Natshe was deported from the West Bank in March 1976 shortly before the municipal elections, in which he was due to stand as a leftist candidate for the mayorship of Hebron. Also deported to Lebanon then was Dr. Abdul Aziz Haj Ahmed, a dentist from El-Bireh.

The expulsion took place only minutes before the High Court of Justice was due to hear an appeal by one of them and the deportation decision was widely criticized at the time.

Natshe was permitted to return to Hebron in June 1978 after spending the intervening two years as a hospital administrator in Jordan. In January this year he was barred from participating in a Tel Aviv

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

No shift in Syria's stand on peace talks, Begin learns

By ASHER WALLFISH Post Diplomatic Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday said that his conversation last Friday with a Rumanian presidential envoy had taught him that Syria's stand on the Middle East conflict is unchanged.

Briefing the Middle East subcommittee of the Council of Europe, Begin said that the whole idea of autonomy for the Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is based on its being accepted voluntarily. "Today there are some countries, like Iran, where people fight to win autonomy," Begin told the subcommittee. "I hope the Arabs here will accept it now that it is being offered them."

The prime minister called on Syria, Jordan and the representatives of the Arabs of the areas to take part in peace talks.

"However, I must tell you that the prospects of Syria joining in talks are no better today than they were in the past," he said. "I do not think there is any change to judge by the visit here of the Rumanian presidential envoy."

(He was referring to Vasile Pungun's surprise visit to Jerusalem at the behest of President Nicolae Ceausescu, to report on Ceausescu's talks with Syrian President Hafez Assad and PLO chief Yasser Arafat.)

For all the friendship between Rumania and Israel, Begin said, the countries differ on two main issues. "President Ceausescu thinks there ought to be a Palestinian state, but we think it would be a disaster to Israel. He is all for the recognition of Yasser Arafat and the PLO, but to us



Prof. Walther Hofer, the head of the political subcommittee for Middle Eastern affairs of the Council of Europe, was one of the guests at a luncheon given by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in Jerusalem yesterday. A group headed by Hofer is in the region on a fact-finding mission.

that is unacceptable — even unimaginable."

Begin said he refused to hear any report from Pungun on the Arafat-Ceausescu meeting because he did not consider Arafat and the PLO to be an element in the negotiations.

Later, the European delegation lunched privately with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. One of their spokesmen later said that the increasing contacts between European countries and the PLO are "increasing Israel's political isolation."

(See Kolket, P. 3)

Felafel seller unable to bail out

By YORAM BAE Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV — A felafel stall owner in the Bezalet market here, suspected of evading taxes on income of over IL32m., yesterday was ordered remanded in policy custody for 15 days for failure to raise bail.

Income tax investigator Shmuel Meislik told the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court that Bezalet Yefet, the stallkeeper, had been released from detention two weeks ago to raise the ILM bail in cash. The court had also ordered Yefet

to produce an additional third-party guarantee of ILM.

Meislik urged the court to be strict in Yefet's case. He referred to the Supreme Court ruling in the case of El Al Captain Akiva Pressman — charged with gold smuggling — who was released on bail on condition that he raise the bail or be returned to prison.

The investigator also recalled the Tel Aviv District Court's ruling that tax evaders, who steal from public funds, must be treated more severely than a robber of a private business.

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Sadat sails into Haifa today for 3-day summit

By ANAN SAFADI Post Middle East Editor

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will sail into Haifa at noon today for a three-day visit during which he will hold summit talks with Premier Menachem Begin on issues overshadowing the peace pact between the two countries.

The Egyptian leader will be greeted against the backdrop of a state reception — by President Yitzhak Navon and Begin before proceeding to the port city's mountain-top Dan Carmel Hotel where he will stay throughout his visit.

Sadat's party includes his wife, Jihan, their eldest daughter, and a group of top aides. Included among them are Defence Minister Kamel Hassan Ali as well as Deputy Premier for Presidential Affairs Mohammed Hassan Tohami and Foreign Undersecretary Osama el Eaz. Both of whom played leading roles in shaping the peace treaty.

This is Sadat's third visit to Israel since his history-making call on Jerusalem in November 1977. Sadat visited Beersheba last May.

Sadat's meetings with Begin will mark the eighth summit between the leaders. This is probably why there no longer seemed to be a magic touch in the Egyptian leader's visit. Nevertheless, this visit marks two firsts: he is coming on a social call for the first time in the company of his wife, and he is travelling by sea after having inaugurated an air corridor between the two countries last May.

No fixed agenda has been set for the two sessions Sadat and Begin have scheduled this evening and tomorrow morning. But they are expected to focus on three main issues: the question of peace-keeping forces in Sinai; and the diametrically opposed conceptions of the two countries of the projected autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

On the eve of his arrival, Sadat served notice that he plans to press for an early wrap-up of the thorny autonomy negotiations and for the inclusion of East Jerusalem in the West Bank electoral constituencies. But he left no doubt about his attempt to avert any showdown with Begin — the man he has been refer-

ring to as "my friend Menachem" since their last meeting in Alexandria, last July.

Friends in the Egyptian leader appears to feel that Begin owes him a favour after helping the premier sidetrack a fortnight ago, an American initiative that might have cleared the way for a confrontation between Jerusalem and the world community at the UN Security Council over the political future of the West Bank and Gaza. Sadat indicated that he now expects to cash in, saying, "I believe that after what took place between me and Menachem, as friends, we must put the final touch to an overall settlement by the end of this year."

"I am going to Haifa to tell Israel that self-rule (in the West Bank and Gaza) must be implemented, and decide on its details," he told a group of factory workers in Alexandria's Abu Kir suburb over the weekend. "I will insist this time with Begin on a solution for the Jerusalem problem."

Well-placed sources in Jerusalem made no secret of their unrest over Sadat's decision to concentrate on the autonomy aspect of the ongoing negotiations, rather than on outstanding issues involving the peace treaty.

The sources hinted that one of Begin's tasks will be to sound out the Egyptian leader on whether he intends to forge ahead with the implementation of the peace treaty independently of the autonomy negotiations. The sources added that Begin's quest in this direction was prompted by the insistence of a number of ministers that he clarify outstanding issues, including that of the autonomy and of oil, before Israel gets too involved in withdrawing from Sinai. Israel is scheduled to carry out the third phase of its pullback later this month.

Begin is expected to be assisted in his talks with Sadat and other Egyptian officials by Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and Interior Minister Yosef Burg who heads the autonomy negotiations with Egypt. It was still unclear late last night whether, and at what stage, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan would take part.

Resplendent in the white uniform of supreme naval commander, Sadat set out on his 20-hour voyage to Haifa yesterday afternoon on his presidential yacht, an 80-year-old boat that once belonged to the late King Farouk of Egypt.

The Jerusalem Post Poll Half of the population lives in fear of crime

By MARK SEGAL Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Nearly half of the population does not feel safe at home or in the street because of the current level of crime, and a majority feel that the police is not doing its job properly. This picture of public insecurity emerges from the latest public opinion poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezrachi applied research centre for The Jerusalem Post.

Two questions were put to a representative selection of nearly 1,300 adults. The first was: "Do you or do you not feel safe at home or when you walk in the street because of the crime situation?"

The replies were: Safe — 50.2 per cent; unsafe — 49.8 per cent; undecided — 2.2 per cent.

According to centre directors Mina Zernach and Amiram Yarkoni,

53.2 per cent of the women polled said they felt unsafe compared with 41.3 per cent of the men. The older the respondent the less safe he felt.

Age Ratio of insecurity

18-22 35.4%
23-30 42.1%
31-40 46.3%
41-50 48.0%
51 and over 57.4%

People at the bottom of the education scale felt the most vulnerable, 56.8 per cent feeling unsafe. Secondary school graduates were somewhat more secure, with 47.9 per cent replying unsafe, while university graduates had the greatest sense of security, and only 35.6 per cent of them said they felt unsafe.

Israelis of Oriental origin felt the most threatened, 55.9 per cent in comparison to 49.8 per cent of those

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)



HAIFA WELCOMES PRESIDENT SADAT AND HIS ENTOURAGE IN PEACE

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New electronic plane can destroy enemy's radar

SPANGDAHLEM, West Germany (Reuters) — The little-publicized arrival in Europe of new electronic warfare aircraft has boosted NATO's ability to pierce the Warsaw Pact's thick air defences, according to Western military experts.

"It's the most sophisticated aircraft of this type in the world," say officers at this U.S. airbase in the wooded Eifel mountains near Luxembourg.

The main mission of the "advanced Wild Weasel" squadron, which has just reinforced the 62nd Tactical Fighter Wing based at Spangdahlem, is to identify and destroy a potential enemy's main

radar which works as the eyes and brain of surface-to-air missile (SAM) sites.

The advanced Wild Weasel is not actually a new type of plane but a new system aboard a modified Phantom fighter, the F-4G.

The Wild Weasel concept dates back to the Vietnam war. There for the first time in its history, the U.S. Air Force found itself faced with a defence network so efficient, both in weapon and radar detection systems, that certain regions were virtually impenetrable.

To overcome this obstacle, the USAF decided to create squadrons of

aircraft equipped with electronic counter measure (ECM) apparatus whose job was to escort the F-4's and F-105's on strike missions.

The so-called Weasels were entrusted with the task of localizing the targets, generally a SAM-2 missile pit, and launching anti-radiation missiles to mark it. Other planes would then bomb the site and destroy it, thus opening an air corridor through which strike aircraft could safely pass.

The lethal danger for planes from ground missiles was proved again during the Israeli-Arab war in October, 1978. Of the 102 aircraft lost by Israel, only five could be attributed

to air combat. The big killers were the Soviet-built SAM-6 missiles and ZSU 23-4 four-barrelled high-speed 23 mm guns.

Taking into account the density of the Soviet anti-aircraft systems in Eastern Europe, the F-4G Wild Weasel programme came to be considered as one of the highest priorities for the USAF.

The main difference between the F-4G and the Phantom F-4E is that the 20 mm gun under the nose of the plane has been removed to house the radar warning system.

The system, linked to a total of 66

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HAIFA WELCOMES PRESIDENT SADAT AND HIS ENTOURAGE IN PEACE. ARIE GUREL MAYOR

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THE WEATHER Yesterday's Yesterday's Today's Humidity Min-Max. Max. Rows include Jerusalem, Golan, Nahariya, Safad, Haifa Port, Tiberias, Nazareth, Afula, Samaria, Tel Aviv, T-G Airport, Jericho, Gaza, BeerSheva, Eilat, Tiran Straits 41.

ARRIVALS Dr. Israel Goldstein, honorary president of the Israel Interfaith Committee and the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, and Mrs. Goldstein, from the U.S.

DEPARTURES Michel Moda'i, chairman of Wiso in Israel, for lecture tour of Canada.

Habib Khayat, Greek Catholic leader, buried HAIFA. — Dr. Habib Albert Khayat was buried yesterday at the Greek Catholic cemetery, in Carmel Beach. Khayat, 44, a grandson of Aziz Khayat, a prominent Haifa businessman and land owner, and son of Fred Khayat, died here on Saturday after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, three children, and other family members.

UNIFIL captures eight terrorists UNIFIL troops in South Lebanon captured eight armed men and ejected them from the volatile border area with Israel on Saturday, a UN spokesman announced last night. He said the men were a party of Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies. Members of the UN Norwegian contingent caught six of the men, while the other two were apprehended by an Irish battalion.

HOME NEWS

Haifa set in advance for Sadat

By MARY HIRSHFELD Jerusalem Post Reporter HAIFA. — Arrangements for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit were completed so far in advance that the Egyptian delegation which arrived here on Sunday afternoon to help with the final touches, went sightseeing instead. Those who had not previously visited Jerusalem did so yesterday. The others rested in their hotel. Today's welcoming ceremony on the Haifa pier was rehearsed at noon yesterday, with Tat-Aluf Eil Rahav of the Navy playing Sadat and reviewing the guard of honour, composed of naval cadets. Judging by the rehearsal, the Egyptian visitors will be on the way to the Dan Carmel Hotel in less than half an hour of their arrival. As far as the Israeli organizers are concerned, Sadat could have advanced his arrival by a full day, press secretary Dan Paltit told reporters on the pier. Streets closed to traffic today from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. are: Derech Atzmaut, Sderot Ben-Gurion, Rehov Hagafen, Sderot Hazionut, Sderot Hanassi and Rehov Hatahbi. There will be no parking on those streets between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Ha'atzmaut between Palmer Gate and Sderot Ben-Gurion; Rehov Hagafen from Sderot Ben-Gurion; Sderot Hazionut and Rehov Hatahbi left side). Police have widely distributed pamphlets with suggested alternative routes and all pertinent explanations. Prime Minister Begin, looking tired, arrived at the Dan Carmel at 9 p.m. yesterday to spend the night. He will be joined by Mrs. Begin this morning. Some members of the Egyptian party accompanying Sadat arrived in Israel by air yesterday and left directly for Haifa. They included a number of Egypt's leading editors and journalists who have accompanied Sadat on his previous visits to Israel. The commander of the Egyptian Navy staff yesterday said he would be delighted to have an exchange of courtesy calls by ships of the two navies. Tat-Aluf Eil Rahav Poran revealed yesterday at a Haifa press conference.

Poran added, however, that the Egyptian naval command views the current visit to Haifa as purely a working trip, and asked that no special events be arranged for the Egyptian sailors who will be in Haifa some 48 hours. The Israeli Navy had been making preparations for country-wide tours and other treats for the visiting sailors. Timetable for today's events: 9:30 a.m. — A group of 10 Israeli gunboats will meet the Egyptian presidential yacht approximately seven nautical miles west of Haifa. An Israeli navigator and liaison officer will board the Egyptian boat to assist the pilot. As it approaches the port, the yacht will have an air escort of nine Kfir jets. Noon — The yacht is scheduled to drop anchor in Haifa port. Sadat will be greeted by President Yitzhak Navon, and will then review the guard of honour. The ceremony is to last approximately 75 minutes after which the group will leave for the vicinity of the Dagon grain silo for the traditional bread-and-salt welcome. 1 p.m. — Arrival at the Dan Carmel Hotel. 5 p.m. — Mrs. Jihan Sadat and Mrs. Ophira Navon will attend a seminar on physical and psychological rehabilitation. 8 p.m. — First work session between Sadat and Begin. 8:30 p.m. — State dinner, with 400 invited guests, hosted by President and Mrs. Navon. The first copy of the authorized Hebrew version of the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement issued by the Government Information Centre was yesterday presented to Begin by the head of the centre, Ya'acov Shai. Another copy is scheduled to be presented to Sadat during his visit. The booklet includes speeches made by President Jimmy Carter, Sadat and Begin at the Washington signing ceremony earlier this year.

TV in colour for Sadat arrival

By JUDY SIEGEL Jerusalem Post Reporter The arrival ceremony of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at Haifa will be broadcast on Israel TV live and in colour at 11.25 this morning. Kof Yisrael will start direct broadcasts on the Second Programme at 10 a.m. from an Israeli Navy missile boat to air the reception for Sadat's yacht in the port. Only the arrival will be in colour. Tonight's "Mabat" will be expanded to include live coverage of President Yitzhak Navon's dinner in honour of the Egyptian president. Tomorrow night's "Mabat" will be extended to

an hour, starting as usual at 9 p.m., and will include Prime Minister Menachem Begin's dinner for Sadat. Eilat Yisrael will offer broadcasts of speeches in the languages spoken by the dignitaries on the First Programme, with a simultaneous translation into Hebrew on the Second Programme. The Arabic Programme also will offer full reports. Seventy reporters, technicians and administrative staffers are covering Sadat's visit for the Broadcasting Authority. Two radio studios have been set up in the Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa — one in the hotel's sauna because of lack of space elsewhere.

Moda'i resumes parley in power company labour rift

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN Jerusalem Post Reporter TEL AVIV. — Negotiations resumed last night in the dispute at the Electric Corporation as Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i met with representatives of the Histadrut, the company's management and the national works committee at the corporation's headquarters here. Earlier, the Likud faction in the Histadrut claimed that the works committee has lost all control of the strike, now entering its 18th day, and called for its immediate resignation. The faction also demanded the resignation of the corporation's director-general, Ariel Amiad, for failing to summon police to open the gates closed by the striking workers, despite the local labour court's order that they return to work. Meir Cohen MK, a faction leader,

Begin, Dulzin clash on fate of ministry

By JUDY SIEGEL Jerusalem Post Reporter A worsening of relations between the Liberal and Herut wings of the Likud may result from the angry confrontation last night between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Jewish Agency Executive chairman Arye Dulzin, in which the premier rejected Dulzin's demands to abolish the Absorption Ministry. According to ministry sources, Begin urged Dulzin, a top Liberal leader, to agree to the establishment of a "national absorption administration" that would coordinate the work of the Absorption Ministry and the Agency's aliya department, but allow each to continue functioning separately. Absorption Minister David Levy, who was also present at the half-hour meeting in the Prime Minister's office, was happy, apparently viewing the premier's stand as a victory in his ministry's 10-year struggle against Jewish Agency control of aliya and absorption. But Dulzin last night issued a statement denying that Levy had won a victory. Dulzin rejected the premier's proposal and said that he preferred the status quo (which Dulzin has described in the past as disastrous for aliya) to Begin's suggestion. Dulzin said later that he doubts that the majority of the cabinet would support the plan. According to Begin's compromise, the director-general of the ministry would be the administration's director-general as well. Levy suggested that aliya department chairman Raphael Kolowitz, who also attended the meeting, serve as permanent chairman of the administration rather than himself and Kolowitz serving on a rotating basis.

Top-level discussion on U.S. aid

By SHELOMO MAOZ Post Economic Reporter Prime Minister Menachem Begin met with Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich, Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and representatives of the Foreign Ministry in a closed session yesterday to discuss Israel's upcoming aid request to the U.S. A senior Treasury official told The Jerusalem Post last night that the request, which will be made in about two weeks, will be decided at the political level, given that the degree of Israel's economic dependence on the U.S. is clearly a political rather than a purely economic issue. To date, Israel has requested \$2.8b. in U.S. military and economic

Prosecutors sanctions deadlocked

By YORAM BAR Jerusalem Post Reporter Negotiations between state attorneys, the Civil Service Commission and the director-general of the Justice Ministry broke down last night after the director-general, Dr. Meir Gabbay, left the meeting. At the beginning of the discussion, Gabbay presented one member of the attorney's committee, Arye Chertok, with a back-to-work order. But Chertok claimed that, according to the law, Gabbay had no authority to issue such orders, and only the justice minister could do so (Minister Shmuel Tamir is currently abroad). Representatives of the attorneys later went to the home of Labour Court Judge Ze'ev Negbi and asked him to cancel the order. But the judge refused. There were disruptions again yesterday in court work throughout the country due to the actions of the attorneys. In the Tel Aviv District Court, two defendants in a mail bag theft case at Ben-Gurion Airport were released on bail, and in another case, where a representative of the state attorney's office did not show up, the judge ruled that if the sanctions continued, he would have no choice but to acquit a man accused of burglary.

Liberals demand Begin push housing, anti-inflation action

By ASHER WALLFISH Jerusalem Post Reporter Liberal Party Minister Moshe Nissim told Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday that the battle against hyper-inflation and less expensive housing for low income families are two of the most crucial challenges on which his party was demanding rapid action. The minister-without-portfolio, also spoke for the three other Liberal ministers who called on Begin yesterday morning. He said that urgent action in economic and social spheres would be impossible unless Begin threw the entire weight of his authority behind it in the Cabinet when decisions are taken, and subsequently, when they are implemented. (The entire meeting lasted only some 20 minutes, because of Begin's heavy schedule yesterday. Before the meeting, Begin had a long session with World Jewish Congress leader Philip Klutznick, which did not finish on time. Begin had to end his meeting with the Liberals quickly so that he could brief the subcommittee on the Middle East of the Council of Europe.) Begin had no time to reply at yesterday's brief meeting. He promised a sequel at the end of this week or the beginning of next week. An authoritative source denied yesterday that, before the four Liberals met Begin, Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich met with Begin privately to discuss his own personal situation in the cabinet and to discuss some of the complaints which the Liberal Party has against its coalition allies. Nissim made the following points

- The prime minister must pressure all the cabinet ministers to accept budget cuts and cooperate in their implementation.
• Low income families, especially young couples, should be provided with housing at prices lower than they are today.
• Surplus money should be mopped up from the pockets of the public — not by taxation but by selling state land to bona fide buyers as distinct from speculators.
• Tax rates should be lowered (further as collection rates continue to increase).
• The Absorption Ministry should be closed and the Immigration and Absorption Authority finally set up.
• The Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure should be made responsible for all matters connected with land and water supplies.
• Legislation should be passed for the National Health Service and for the compulsory arbitration of essential disputes involving essential services.
• A Ministry of Information should be formed as soon as possible.
• More incentives should be given to workers in production and to workers who switch their jobs from service to production trades.
• Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin also had a short meeting with Begin yesterday to complain about the way the Ministerial Security Committee decided on four new settlements in Samaria. Yadin said on Sunday in the cabinet that Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon had behaved deceitfully; he then walked out. Yadin and Begin are due to meet again on this issue.

Ariel land seizure again before court

Fifty-nine residents of Zakkas village in the West Bank yesterday filed an appeal with the High Court of Justice against the seizure of their land for the expansion of the Ariel settlement. Justice David Bechor ruled that the appeal will be heard by a panel of three judges. This is the second appeal against the seizure of Ariel land in the area surrounding Ariel in recent months. In July, the High Court accepted to an appeal submitted by 29 residents of Safit village and issued an interim injunction stopping work on a 3,200 dunam area east of the Jewish settlement. The Zakkas residents claim that the 3,200 dunam area seized for the expansion of Ariel includes lands that belong to them. They claim that the area was fenced off before they were even told of the seizure.

Peretz seen making Ashdod comeback

ASEDOD (Hlm). — Former port worker Foe Yehosua Peretz, once the uncrowned king of the port here, and Eli Maman, who ousted him in 1978, works committee chairman, yesterday joined forces to win massive support from their work mates 10 days before elections are due in the port on September 13. This surprise alliance came after a noisy luncheon meeting of the port's operating staff, called by the local Labour Council, had howled down a Trade Union Department representative. With the meeting then officially declared closed, the workers refused to leave the dining room. It was then that Peretz pushed his way to the head table. No one, said Peretz, who was convicted and given a jail term for closing down the port in 1975, had a right to tell the workers who should represent them. He said he was now reconciled with Maman, who was himself ousted after a year in office, and would cooperate with him to "drag the port out of the mud in which it is now sinking."

Local authorities owe banks IL20b., \$80m.

Post Economic Reporter The local authorities owe some IL20b. and \$80m. to commercial banks, the Examiner of Banks, Oded Messer, told the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday. The committee met to discuss the consolidation and rescheduling of the authorities' debt. Finance Minister Ehrlich and Interior Minister Burg agreed that the interior minister, and not the local authorities, would decide how much money would be budgeted for each authority.

Sabras growing taller — 171 cm

The survey also found that sabras are lighter than their European and American-born counterparts — men by about 2 kg and women by about 6 kg. Tariatkowski attributed a better diet and perhaps also a better climate to the relative tallness of sabras compared with Jews born in the Diaspora. He said a set of computerized tables prepared from the data obtained in the survey would be used to design industrial equipment and machinery specifically suited to use by native-born Israelis.

Suspect caught in Hollywood-style car chase

By MARY HIRSHFELD Jerusalem Post Reporter HAIFA. — A Hollywood-style car chase and exchange of fire yesterday ended in the arrest of a man with an arm-long record of burglaries and assaults in the Haifa area. He is charged with theft of weapons from the army, burglary and assault. The suspect, 31, was wounded in the knee in the gunfire. He is a former teacher at the Gil-Am Institute for Juvenile Delinquents here. The alleged arms thefts occurred while he was doing reserve duty at an army base, and include an Uzi sub-machinegun, an M-16 rifle, a dozen handgrenades and ammunition. Some of the weapons were used in his subsequent crimes, police allege. About three months ago, police said, several burglaries have been attributed to them since then. Last week the suspect called the officer in charge at the Zebulun police station and asked for certain guarantees should he surrender. The officer did not commit himself, asking the man to call back. Police attempts to trace the call failed, however. The suspect called again last Sunday, threatening to commit suicide, but finally agreed to meet the of-

World Wizo mourns the passing of

FAY GROVE-POLLAK Honorary Life Member of the World Wizo Executive and for many years head of the Department of Education and Organization and extends its sympathy to the bereaved family. The funeral cortege will leave at 2.30 p.m. today, September 4, 1979, from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 3 Dapna Street, Tel Aviv, for the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery. Transport will be provided.

We share the deep sorrow of the Eilon Family on the death of

BERT ELION and extend our condolences to Queenie and the family. Rose and Louis Zimm and family

To the Khayat family

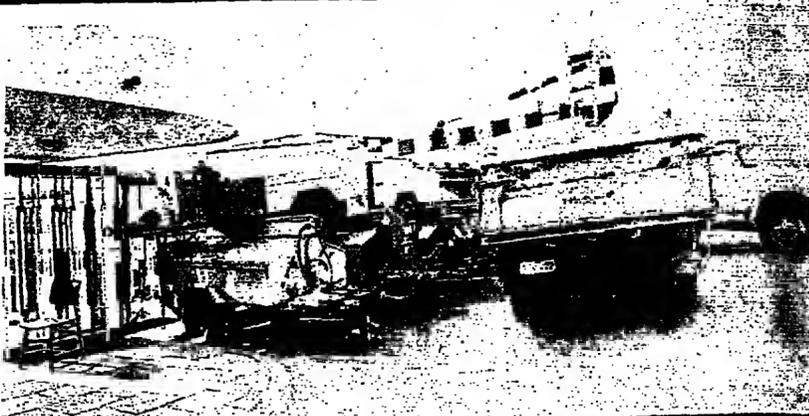
We share in your profound sorrow on the death of your beloved Dr. HABIB ALBERT KHAYAT Drucker Zacharia Ltd. Drucker Zacharia Family. Civil Engineering Construction Company Ltd. Management and Staff.

The members of the

HAIFA LION'S CLUB mourn the untimely passing of LION Dr. HABIB A. KHAYAT and extend their heartfelt condolences to his family.

With deep sorrow, we announce the passing of

Père JEAN ROGER The funeral will take place today, September 4, 1979, at 4 p.m. at Saint Pierre in Gallicantu on Mount Zion, Jerusalem. The Latin Church



The entrance to the Electric Corporation in Tel Aviv is blockaded with trailers and trucks placed against the gates by striking workers. (Evi Friedman)

Begin, Dulzin clash on fate of ministry

By JUDY SIEGEL Jerusalem Post Reporter A worsening of relations between the Liberal and Herut wings of the Likud may result from the angry confrontation last night between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Jewish Agency Executive chairman Arye Dulzin, in which the premier rejected Dulzin's demands to abolish the Absorption Ministry. According to ministry sources, Begin urged Dulzin, a top Liberal leader, to agree to the establishment of a "national absorption administration" that would coordinate the work of the Absorption Ministry and the Agency's aliya department, but allow each to continue functioning separately. Absorption Minister David Levy, who was also present at the half-hour meeting in the Prime Minister's office, was happy, apparently viewing the premier's stand as a victory in his ministry's 10-year struggle against Jewish Agency control of aliya and absorption. But Dulzin last night issued a statement denying that Levy had won a victory. Dulzin rejected the premier's proposal and said that he preferred the status quo (which Dulzin has described in the past as disastrous for aliya) to Begin's suggestion. Dulzin said later that he doubts that the majority of the cabinet would support the plan. According to Begin's compromise, the director-general of the ministry would be the administration's director-general as well. Levy suggested that aliya department chairman Raphael Kolowitz, who also attended the meeting, serve as permanent chairman of the administration rather than himself and Kolowitz serving on a rotating basis.

The two men moved back to Haifa

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A walk across Dead Sea possible

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Dead Sea has split into two but no one has yet been known to try to cross from one side to the other. Shlomo Drori, an official of the Dead Sea Development Company, confirmed yesterday that the sea has dried up at its centre between the Israeli side and the "tongue" on the Jordanian side, three kilometres distant. "It's been this way since 1977," he said. However, a crossing on foot would be risky, even without the question of security forces on both sides. "There are parts where you have a thin crust of salt over a pool of water. If you fell through no one could get you out," Drori noted. The shallow centre of the sea dried up because the Jordan River, which was the principal source for the Dead Sea's replenishment, is now almost totally drawn off by Israel and Jordan before its waters reach the area. A dry plain stretches for 12 kilometres north-south between the northern part of the Dead Sea which is up to 400 metres deep and the artificial pools at its southern end which are up to 20 kilometres long. These pools have their water pumped to them from the northern part of the sea and are a major source of chemicals. While the water level might rise somewhat if there are heavy winter runoffs from surrounding hills, said Drori, the exposed part of the Dead Sea would not be covered over again because of the drawing off of the Jordan River waters. Only implementation of long-mooted plans for feeding Mediterranean waters into the Dead Sea, 400 metres below sea level, would cover the Dead Sea plain.

Tel Avivans to tote their trash themselves

By MICHAEL FUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Residents of Tel Aviv will have to tote their own garbage cans from the garbage huts in their yards to the street, and return them after they have been emptied, as the result of the increasing municipal personnel shortage, the municipal executive manager and sanitation department head, Arye Kremer, said yesterday. Kremer said the municipality will consider providing residents with large plastic bags to fill with garbage and place on the pavement for removal. Such a system is used in many parts of Europe and the U.S., he said. Discussing the personnel shortage, Kremer said that out of the municipality's 480 street-cleaning

employees, only 140 are Jews. Arab workers must be brought to the city to fill the personnel roster. The fine for littering public property will be increased from IL500 to IL750, Kremer said, urging the cooperation of residents in turning the city into an example of cleanliness. In an effort to increase the city's cleanliness, 20 street-sweeping vehicles, which cost about IL1.5m, will be added to those already in operation. Seventy-five garbage containers have been added in markets and industrial areas, and 50 more will be placed throughout the city this year, Kremer said. He said 40,000 cars were fined for parking on the pavements since the "pavements for pedestrians" campaign began four months ago. Announcing a general cleaning campaign for the holidays, Kremer

said the wholesale market here will close from 6 p.m. Thursday and reopen on Saturday evening, while the Carmel and Hatikva markets will be closed from Sunday morning to 4 a.m. Monday. One hundred additional cleaning workers will reinforce the cleaning campaign, which will include washing streets and pavements; repainting road-signs, zebra crossings and walls; cleaning out municipal lots and synagogue yards; and providing residents with paint to repaint shop fronts and stalls. Volunteers from women's organizations, neighbourhood committees, the Society for Protection of Nature, the Society for a Beautiful Israel, youth clubs and some 12,000 elementary school pupils will be mobilized for the 14-day clean-campaign.

Rina Mor takes Hilton PR job



Rina Mor, newly-appointed head of public relations at the Tel Aviv Hilton, together with Frank Nothmann, manager of the public relations department of the Jerusalem Hilton. (MILITMAN)

Jerusalem Post Reporter Rina Mor, the only Israeli to have captured the Miss Universe title, has been appointed to head the public relations department of the Tel Aviv Hilton Hotel. Mor's appointment was announced yesterday by Dieter Hucksstein, the hotel's general manager. Mor, 28, served in the air force as an instructor in aerodynamics. Following her gaining the Miss Universe title in 1976, Mor visited more than 30 countries and was honoured by heads of state. She has modelled for some of the world's most prestigious fashion houses, and has given numerous radio and television interviews in many parts of the world.

CHINA is negotiating with Western banking organizations about the use of credit cards in the People's Republic. Western business sources said this week. They said Chinese interest in credit cards, primarily for tourists and businessmen, appeared to have followed their acceptance earlier this year in stores operated by China in Hong Kong. (Reuter)

West Bank villagers attack surveyors in land dispute

By IAN BLACK
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Security forces were summoned to the West Bank village of Husan early yesterday morning to restore order after a number of residents attacked Israeli surveyors in a quarrel over land. A number of persons were arrested but were released later in the day. The land in question, some 400 dunams, was reportedly sold to Jewish middlemen by 80-year-old Salim Hamamari, whose sons claim he was moved to Tel Aviv and provided with a female companion. Hamamari, an independent land purchase company that operates extensively in the West Bank, is considering whether to buy the plot from Shmuel Einav, a Tel Aviv-based land dealer. If the deal goes through, *The Jerusalem Post* learned earlier this week, the land will be made

available to the Jewish National Fund, which will in turn make it over to settlements in nearby Gosh Etzion for agricultural purposes. Hamamari's two sons have complained to police that the land is theirs, and that their aged father has no right to sell it. But police say the sons have not proved ownership of the plot. It was learned yesterday from informed military sources that the 400 dunams have not yet been fenced off. But the measuring carried out would indicate that the land eventually is to be made available for Jewish settlement in the area west of Bethlehem. In another West Bank land case, settlers from Ofra near Ramallah have asked the military government to make available an additional plot of land which was included in the original plan for the outpost. The request was included in a letter sent recently to the Judea and Samaria commander, Tat-Aluf, Shlomo Ben-Eliezer.

Katz outlines plans for labour peace

By AARON SITTNER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The government should refuse to negotiate any demand by workers involving issues or benefits not included in an existing work agreement, Labour Minister Israel Katz says. This is one of the recommendations he will bring before the Ministerial Economic Committee today as that body discusses ways to ensure labour peace at least until March 31, 1980, when current contracts expire. While favouring a firm stand against renegotiation of work agreements in mid-term, Katz would permit any worker who feels adversely affected by this position to appeal to the Labour Court or to the Mutual Arbitration Institute. Other points in the Katz labour

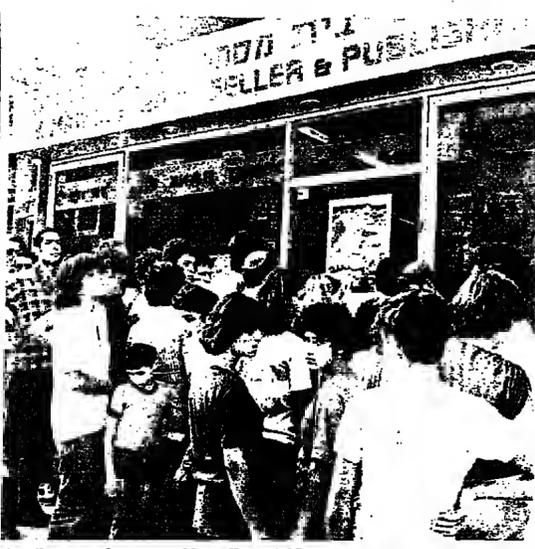
peace formula are: "To ensure that public-sector workers outside the Civil Service are subject to the same restrictions on contract renegotiation, the government would enact legislation governing the public sector by similar regulations. The government would recommend to the Hletradut and the Economic Coordinating Organization (private employers) adoption of the Cost-of-Living Increment would be paid once every 90 days. Income tax brackets would be adjusted by 100 per cent. The government, for its part, would display a policy of fiscal restraint while at the same time maintaining a "proper" level of assistance to low-income families.

FARMER SLAIN BY STONE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A farmer from Dura village near Hebron was felled by a stone thrown yesterday during an altercation with a fellow farmer over the demarcation of their respective

plots. Abdallah Abu Zis, 22, was rushed to Jerusalem's Hadassah University Hospital, but he was dead on arrival. His assailant was held for questioning.



Pupils crowd on a sidewalk outside a bookshop in downtown Jerusalem, waiting for the doors to open so that they can make their purchases for the new school year which opened on Sunday. (ZOOM — Elharar)

Kollek: East J'lem Arabs fear PLO rule the most

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Arabs of East Jerusalem fearing PLO rule more than any other political eventuality, Mayor Teddy Kollek said yesterday. Addressing members of the Council of Europe's Middle East subcommittee at City Hall, he said that hundreds of East Jerusalem residents had had relatives liquidated by Arab extremist elements in the disturbances of the 1930s. The same kind of bloodletting would occur, they feared, in the event of a PLO takeover, Kollek averred. "The Arabs in Jerusalem don't love us," he said. "They want independence. But the one thing they fear is the PLO. That's one group they don't want in power in any circumstances." Kollek said that Arab terrorism in the 1930s had killed many times more Arabs than Jews or Britons. The Arabs also recalled what happened after the Algerian revolution: "A small, well-armed group under Boumedienne liquidated the upper class," he recalled, adding that it was simple fear that still held anti-PLO voices in the East Jerusalem community. Referring to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's suggestion that Jerusalem remain physically united

but divided between separate Israeli and Arab sovereignties, Kollek said that this was in practice unfeasible for "within a week we would again have barbed wire and walls dividing the city." Many people abroad presumed that Israel was expelling Arabs from Jerusalem, the mayor said. In fact, while the population of Arab Jerusalem had remained static during 16 years of Jordanian rule, it had almost doubled in 12 years of Israeli rule. The principal reason cited by Kollek was economic prosperity. Only one Arab Jerusalemite had been expelled from the country for political reasons, and very few Jerusalemites were involved in the acts of terrorism carried out in the city. As for UNESCO's charges that Israel was changing the character of the city, Kollek said that Israel was in fact making it more beautiful than it had ever been, revealing its past "with great dignity." The Old City walls, neglected and eroded under Jordanian rule, had been restored by Israel in a two-year operation, he said. "I don't say we have solved all our problems," declared the mayor, "but united Jerusalem is a much better city, and it can remain united only under Israeli rule."

IN FEAR OF CRIME

(Continued from page 1)

of western origin who said they felt unsafe. The second question in the poll was: "Do the police function well in maintaining law and order in the land?" The replies were: Very well — 9.2 per cent; well — 24.6 per cent; fair — 32.3 per cent; badly — 31.2 per cent; undecided — 2.7 per cent. Zemaich and Yarkoni said that this older the person questioned, the less confidence he had in the police:

Age	Confidence in police
18-22	37.4%
23-30	38.7%
31-40	37.4%
41-50	28.0%
51 and over	21.4%

The researchers found that Israelis born in Afro-Asian countries were most inclined against the police, with 88.1 per cent having little or no confidence, while only 23.9 per cent of those born in Western countries were not confident. First-generation ezbars fell in between, with 33.6 per cent not confident in the police. Supporters of the religious parties were more confident in the police than other groups. Only 23.1 per cent of those who said they backed the NRP, and 25.0 per cent of Agudat Israel followers, said they distrusted the police, while 31.6 per cent of Likud and 32.1 per cent of Labour followers showed a lack of confidence.

Morning TV during holidays suggested

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer has asked the directors-general of the Broadcasting Authority and of Educational TV to screen children's programmes in the morning during school holidays throughout the year. Hammer, who is responsible for implementing the Broadcasting Law, said he has received many favourable reactions from parents about the straight four hours of children's shows that were broadcast throughout August.

NATO'S ELECTRONIC PLANE

(Continued from page 1)

antennae all round the plane, provides automatic warning of emission in most radar bands. It also gives the hearing, identity and mode of operation of detected signals and all of them are displayed on a cockpit monitor. At the same time all the signals received are processed by an advanced computer that stores in its memory the signature of all known enemy and friendly radars. This naturally involves knowledge of an enemy's electronic methods. All the major nations strive to find out as much as possible about their opponent's use of the frequency spectrum — a process known as electronic intelligence or ELINT. The knowledge is obtained by a variety of means. The Americans and Soviets orbit specially equipped satellites to look for and record every electronic transmission they can find. Other nations rely on aircraft, ships, ground listening stations, often on mountain tops and remotely piloted vehicles. In seconds, the computer sorts out the received signals, analyzes them and tells the electronic warfare officer sitting in the cockpit behind the pilot what the source is. The computer also indicates which is the most suitable weapon system for the target in question. Beaidia television-guided Mavericks and various bombs, the Wild Weasel F-4G uses Shrike and Standard-ARM missiles for its specific mission. These two missiles are fired when the target has been pinpointed, and their radar receiver continuously senses the path of radar radiation from the target. The radar then generates command signals for the missile guidance system to home in on the enemy radar. The Standard-ARM goes one step further than the Shrike — it has a memory. Even if the enemy's radar switches off, it can come in on the target. The Advanced Wild Weasel has been conceived primarily to escort other bombers warning them of the dangers from the ground. But it can also perform hunt and kill missions.

Anti-inflation measures on ministers' agenda

By SHELOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

The Ministerial Economic Committee is due to meet today to discuss a series of measures to curb the country's inflation, which is currently running at about 81 per cent. The committee will be asked to approve the agreement between the Bank of Israel and the industrialists, whereby export loans will be reduced from 80 per cent to 65 per cent. At the same time, the interest on those loans — both in dollars and in Israeli pounds — will be raised. The committee will also discuss the Treasury's decision to cancel the collection of employers' loans in all productive sectors of the economy and to refund those loans paid to date. Any refund would be gradual, to prevent too large an influx of money into the economy (it is estimated that the public holds some IL5b. worth of such loans). A possible budget cut of some IL5b. (in real terms) will also be discussed. The cut would be made across the board, with each ministry making its own cuts as it sees fit. The local authorities would also be expected to make cuts. The committee will not be presented with the amended budget at today's meeting, and this will be discussed in detail later this month. Another subject to be discussed is the proposed move to curtail credit on income tax payments and to limit payment in instalments to six months. Interest would be linked to that taken by the commercial banks. Concerning wages, the committee will be asked to rule that the existing wage agreements will remain in force until March 1980 at the earliest — to enable the government to evolve a coherent wages policy for the coming fiscal year. The committee will also be asked for its opinion on the proposal to charge the Electric Corporation with the collection of radio and television dues, and on the unification of income tax and VAT collection. It will be asked to fix the level of subsidies on basic commodities and to determine the price at which subsidies are to be phased out. Finally, the committee is expected to discuss the proposal to enhance the inducements paid to employees willing to leave the civil service.

Up to now, the funds granted loans according to their own criteria, at interest rates which ranged from 24 per cent to 40 per cent and sometimes more. But in the Treasury view, it is illogical that in a period of monetary restraint the funds should still grant members low interest loans while the Treasury ensures that the funds themselves are fully index-linked. Under the new arrangement, pension funds will be forced to link loans 100 per cent to the consumer price index, and take 5 per cent interest. In many cases this is twice and even three times the rate at which loans were made in the past. Up to now, the funds granted loans according to their own criteria, at interest rates which ranged from 24 per cent to 40 per cent and sometimes more. But in the Treasury view, it is illogical that in a period of monetary restraint the funds should still grant members low interest loans while the Treasury ensures that the funds themselves are fully index-linked.

Pension fund loans must be fully linked

By SHELOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

The country's pension funds, traditionally a source of cheap loans for their members, will no longer be able to grant non-linked loans if a proposed change in regulations accepted in principle by the Treasury passes today's meeting of the Ministerial Economic Committee. Under the new arrangement, pension funds will be forced to link loans 100 per cent to the consumer price index, and take 5 per cent interest. In many cases this is twice and even three times the rate at which loans were made in the past. Up to now, the funds granted loans according to their own criteria, at interest rates which ranged from 24 per cent to 40 per cent and sometimes more. But in the Treasury view, it is illogical that in a period of monetary restraint the funds should still grant members low interest loans while the Treasury ensures that the funds themselves are fully index-linked.

Tax men net IL15.7b. in August

By SHELOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

Tax collection from April to August was 38 per cent higher in real terms than in the corresponding period last year, according to figures published yesterday by the State Revenues Administration. Tax collection during August hit IL15.7b. State Revenue Commission Uriei Lin told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that tax collection this year should total IL20.8b., even after cancellation of some taxes such as the employers' tax. The figure estimated in the budget was IL15.6b. August's tax collection was 104 per cent higher than last August, while tax gathering in April to August, which brought in IL64.6b., was up by 86.6 per cent in current terms. Even discounting a rise in the gross national product and various price rises, tax collection is up 6 per cent as compared with the parallel period last year. Income tax collection in the April-August period brought in IL36.4b., a rise of 97.4 per cent. Customs and excise collection, on brought in IL27.6b., up by 106 per cent.

41 harpists pluck in int'l contest

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The seventh International Harp Contest opened last night in Jerusalem's YMCA Auditorium with a recital by the winner of the last contest, Ion Ivan-Roncea of Rumania. The 10-day contest includes 41 contestants from 13 countries. An international jury, chaired by Yohanan Boebm, music critic of *The Jerusalem Post*, includes participants from nine countries. Nicanor Zabaleta, the internationally famed Basque harpist, is honorary president of the jury. First prize is a grand concert harp offered by Lyon and Healy of the U.S.

Industrial exports up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Industrial exports rose sharply last month by some 48 per cent — excluding diamonds — compared with August 1978. They came to \$320.6m. In the first eight months of this year, industrial exports (excluding diamonds) increased by 23.2 per cent compared with the same period last year, to stand at \$1,564b. The main growth was recorded in chemicals, rubber and plastics, which grew 28 per cent (\$386m.). Textiles and clothing exports grew by 33 per cent (\$232m.), and metal products and electronics by 22 per cent (\$376m.).

Tax advances up 65%

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The last four advance income tax payments, due from November, will be increased by 65 per cent to account for inflation. This was decided yesterday by the State Revenues Administration which estimates that the amendment will bring in an additional IL2b.

Histadrut pressing for five-day week

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut labour federation says it will seek to introduce a five-day work week in all industrial plants. But employees will have to work nine hours a day instead of eight. So far, 70 plants throughout the country are working on this basis. Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoram Melech told the World Zionist Organization's summer projects this season, with nearly half from America and the rest from France, Spain, Canada, England, Belgium and Greece.

WIZO — the Women's International Zionist Organisation in Israel and Abroad
warmly welcomes **Mme. JIHAN SADAT**
on the occasion of her first visit to the State of Israel.
May we work together for the advancement of peace and the welfare of our two peoples.
RAYA JAGLOM President World Wizo RUTH IZAKSON Chairman World Wizo Executive

Haifa
the conditory of international standard
WISHES SUCCESS at the HISTORIC MEETING on Sept. 4 1979 in our city.
Haifa, 8 Pica Rd. Tel. 252525.

TOURISTS Foreign Currency Accounts with Bank Leumi
The First and Largest Banking Group in Israel, an International Bank with 13 billion dollars in group assets.
International Network of Offices and Correspondent Banks
Open your International Account in the currency of your choice or our special Multicurrency Account and earn tax-free interest
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Western experts predict bleak future for NATO

BRUSSELS (AP). — Public figures from both sides of the Atlantic Ocean yesterday ended a three-day conference on the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, painting a bleak outlook for the 15-nation alliance.

Former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger, the conference's chairman, summed up NATO's predicament in a keynote address. "The dominant fact of the current military situation," he said, "is that the NATO countries are falling behind in every significant military category with the possible exception of naval forces, where the gap is closing in our favour."

On top of that, Kissinger said, successive U.S. administrations, including the ones in which he served, had erred in building up a strategic nuclear strike force believing that was a military asset.

That school of thought, he added, has forced the U.S. to rely "perhaps excessively" on the theory of mutual assured destruction.

He said it was time for Washington to move away from "the demoralizing strategy of massive civilian extermination for our strategic forces" and develop tactical or theatre nuclear forces in Western Europe.

A recurring theme at the conference, sponsored by Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Washington and the Paris-based Atlantic Institute, a security research group,

was the alleged need for NATO to build a land-based nuclear missile force in Europe that can strike Soviet targets.

The greatest short-term danger facing NATO in the decades ahead, Kissinger and other speakers insisted, was the buildup by the Soviet Union of the SS-20, a tripartite-warheaded nuclear missile with a range covering all of Western Europe.

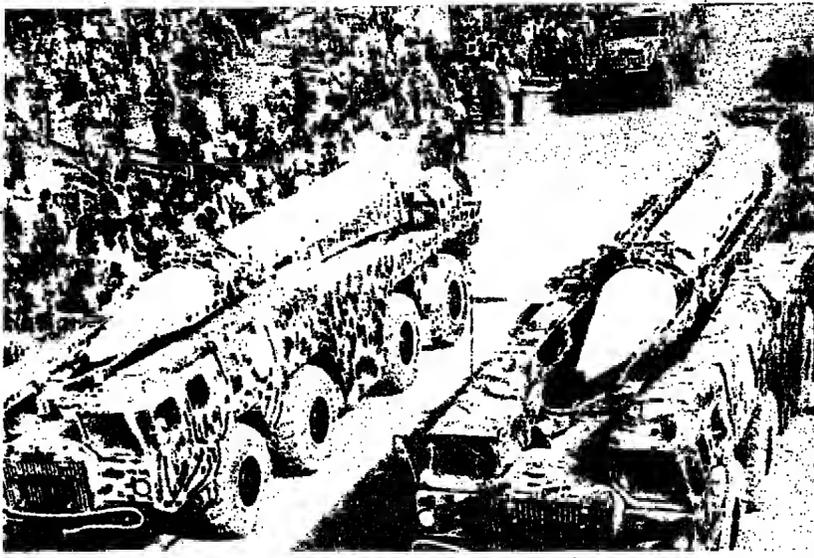
Later this year, NATO ministers will once again take up the politically sensitive issue of where to base the nuclear weapons and of what type they should be.

In congressional testimony earlier this year, U.S. administration officials charged that the inability of Washington's European allies to make a binding decision has set back the weapons' deployment until mid-1983.

The choice includes an extended version of the Pershing nuclear missile, which has a 640-km range, or a cruise missile.

"It is clear that a failure on the part of the European allies to respond positively and resolutely to this new Soviet challenge (the SS-20 missile)," NATO secretary Joseph Luns told the conference, "would open Europe to Soviet blackmail."

Kissinger, Luns and others repeated the theme of growing Soviet military strength, but said that what Moscow would do in the next decade with its military superiority is open to speculation.



Long range rockets were shown during the military parade in Benghazi to mark the 10th anniversary of the revolution in Libya led by Muammer Gaddafi. (UPI/teletype)

Killer hurricane David skirts Florida coast

MIAMI (AP). — Hurricane David, one of the century's deadliest Atlantic storms, lost some of its punch yesterday as it skirted Florida's populous "Gold Coast."

Damage was light as the hurricane and its 145 kph winds skirted the beaches from Miami to Palm Beach on a path toward the north. At least five deaths in Florida were blamed on the storm.

Before closing in on the southeast coast of Florida where thousands fled their homes, the storm had killed at least 650 persons in a 5-day march through the Caribbean islands of Dominica, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, where 150,000 were reported homeless, and the Bahamas.

David approached the Florida coast during the night, hurling gale winds of up to 115 km per hour at Miami, Fort Lauderdale and Palm Beach, snapping power lines and causing blackouts and some hush fires.

"The question is now to get it over land before it strengthens again," said Dr. Neil Frank, director of the National Hurricane Centre. "A weaker storm making landfall is probably the best situation — if we had to have a hurricane. It's not as severe a threat to life."

"We think it's going to parallel the coast and continue north and he's a threat somewhere in the Carolinas

sometime in the next 48 hours," Frank predicted.

Meanwhile, hurricane Frederic was about 70 km north-northeast of Antigua and moving toward the Leeward Islands as it swirled its 120 kph winds north of the path carved by David.

Frederic was considered a threat yesterday to the northern Leeward Islands and the Virgin Islands.

David took its place among the century's six deadliest hurricanes as new casualty reports were reported

in Santo Domingo.

There were 22 deaths reported in Dominica, 16 in Puerto Rico, and Dominican Republic officials said there could be as many as 1,000 fatalities when all areas in that country were accounted for.

At least three ships anchored at Santo Domingo sank during the storm, which hit the island last Friday night.

In Washington, U.S. President Jimmy Carter declared Puerto Rico a major disaster area. (AP, UPI)

Soviet ban Begin book

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet customs authorities have refused to allow American publishers to display 11 books at the international book fair here, including three works by exiled dissident Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Israel Premier Menachem Begin's memoirs of his time in a Russian concentration camp, "White Nights."

Also banned as not in the "interests of détente" were a book about ballet star Mikhail Baryshnikov, who defected to the West, and two books by Svetlana Alliluyeva, the daughter of the late dictator Josef Stalin. She is also a defector.

At a press conference yesterday, Boris Stukalin, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Printing,

Publishing and Book Trade, confirmed the books had been banned from the fair. He said they "do not serve the purpose of détente and mutual understanding."

Stukalin refused to answer a question concerning Soviet refusal to provide a visitor's visa to Random House chairman Robert L. Bernstein, saying "I have not dealt with the question of visas." Bernstein has supported dissident Soviet writers and heads the Helsinki Watch Committee, which monitors adherence to the human rights agreements of the Helsinki Accord.

Including Soviet book publishers, there are 1,500 firms represented at the fair. The U.S. contingent is made up of 251 firms, compared to 73 last year.

Vance may resign — 'Newsweek'

NEW YORK (Reuters). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is thinking about resigning, according to "Newsweek" magazine.

This week's "Perspective" page, which features unflattering items, reports that Vance "is consulting senior officials to help make up his mind."

The veteran diplomat has reached the point of quitting because of a combination of factors rather than a single incident, according to unidentified friends of Vance, the magazine reported.

"Newsweek" said this combination of events included UN Ambassador Andrew Young's unauthorized meeting with a PLO representative and Young's subsequent resignation under pressure; special Mideast envoy Robert Strauss' wish for authority outside the State Department; and resultant press questioning about possible erosion of Vance's authority.

Vance is now seeking a public vote of confidence from President Jimmy Carter, "Newsweek" said.

Cholera in Iran

TEHERAN (UPI). — Cholera has killed five persons and threatens the entire country, the Health Ministry said yesterday.

The ministry listed Teheran among 20 cities where more than 200 cases of cholera, a strain of cholera, had been reported, Iranian newspapers said.

The ministry warned Iranians to disinfect fruit and vegetables before eating them.

Saudi Arabia bans imitation beer

JEDDAH (AP). — Saudi Arabia has banned the import of non-alcoholic imitations of beer, the English-language daily "Arab News" reports.

The newspaper, quoted customs officials as saying consignments of the beverage ordered after July 15 will not be permitted to enter the country.

The newspaper said authorities decided that since non-alcoholic beer is being drunk as a substitute to beer, it constitutes a "moral infringement" on Islamic law.

Italian family vendetta claims its 11th victim

PALMI, Italy (Reuters). — A family vendetta in this southern town claimed its 11th victim yesterday when masked men shot dead Rocco Gallico, 46, from a passing car. Police believe the daylight killing in the town square was carried out by members of the Condello family with which the Gallicos are carrying on a bloody feud.

Castro blasts U.S., Israel, China at non-aligned meet

HAVANA. — Cuba's president Fidel Castro accused the U.S. yesterday of trying to "sabotage" the Havana meeting of non-aligned leaders.

Only minutes into his keynote address to some 1,400 delegates from more than 100 countries, Castro launched a podium-pounding diatribe against U.S. foreign policy. He also attacked Israel, Egypt and China, and voiced support for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

He charged that the U.S. surreptitiously obtained an advance copy of the Cuban draft resolution for the summit and engaged in "feverish diplomatic contacts" with non-aligned governments to try to change the document.

In response to the attacks, the chief of the U.S. interest section in Havana, Wayne Smith, got up from his seat and walked out of the hall. Smith and other chiefs of mission in Havana, including nonmembers of the movement, were invited to the opening session.

The American walkout occurred after Castro said that despite U.S. congressional investigations into assassination attempts on Cuban leaders, the U.S. was "still interfering in our affairs."

The U.S. is also mounting threats "aimed menacingly at oil producing countries," he told a frequently applauding audience.

Castro also attacked China for "uncivilized behaviour" along with the U.S., prompting the Chinese mission chief to stomp out of the hall.

Turning to the Middle East, Castro called the American-engineered Camp David agreements a "betrayal... an unjust, dirty cause."

He denounced the "persecution and genocide that imperialism and Zionism are practising against the

Palestinian people," but he said that Cuba is not an anti-Zionist country.

Castro condemned what he called the "merciless persecution" of Nazis visited upon the Jewish four decades ago.

FLO chairman Yasser Arafat in the audience, said Castro praised his movement tacked U.S.-Israeli policies.

Reverting back to China, he accused the Peking "eliqu" backing the Chilean military, the deposed regime of Anz Somosa in Nicaragua, the Ecu government of President A. Sada, China, he said, "sides the U.S. and with the most reactionary forces in the world."

Castro's main protagonist over future direction of the movement will be Yugoslav President Tito, who is trying to persuade other leaders around the Cuban draft resolution declaration and keep the movement equidistant from the superpower (AP, Reuters)

The opening session ended at three and one-half hours on a note of discord.

Boutros Ghali, Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, demanded before the recess an opportunity to respond to what he called the "pernicious" remarks of keynote speaker Castro.

The summit moderator, Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene, said a later point in the summit would be a more logical time to respond. Ghali, retorting that he did not want this opportunity, left until the end of the conference.

Jayewardene's denial of Ghali's request to respond immediately was greeted with rhythmic applause from the 1,400 delegates.

Basque protest strike

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (UPI). — A general strike protesting against the killing of a student during a hanged demonstration yesterday paralysed much of the northern Basque country.

Scattered clashes also broke out between police and youths trying to barricade streets in this provincial capital, where a policeman shot Inaki Quijero, 18, to death on Saturday night.

Quijero was Spain's 104th victim of political violence this year and the 11th killed by police.

Dylan 'sees the light'

LONDON. — Bob Dylan, the pop hero of the 1960s protest movement, has become a "horn-again Christian" — the "Guardian" newspaper reported here last week.

According to this newspaper, Dylan, a Jew born Robert Zimmerman, saw the light while working on his latest album, "Slow Train Coming."

Other prominent horn-again Christians include U.S. President Jimmy Carter, former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver — and ex-president Richard Nixon's "dirty tricks" specialist, Charles Colson.

Last sextuplet dies

ATHENS (AP). — The last of the sextuplets born on Saturday to Lambrini Tika, died yesterday, hospital officials said.

The four girls and two boys were born 11 weeks prematurely to the 21-year-old woman, who had undergone hormone therapy.

Five of the babies died within 24 hours of their birth.

Two octuplets well

NAPLES, Italy (AP). — The two surviving octuplets born to Pasqualina Chinese on August 16 are gaining weight and continuing to improve, San Paolo Hospital reported yesterday.

The octuplets were born two months premature to Mrs. Chinese, 29, who had taken fertility drugs. One of the octuplets died 10 hours after birth; four others within five days of birth and the sixth last Thursday night.

Nazi records banned in Liechtenstein

VADUZ, Liechtenstein (AP). — The Liechtenstein Government has formally demanded the closure of a record advertising company which it charges is spreading Nazi propaganda.

An official communique said the company was advertising records with speeches of Nazi leaders and with Nazi songs in West Germany, "primarily among rightist circles."

The communique said this amounted to "publicizing Nazi ideology," and that the company's

activity was thus "damaging the interests of the principality."

Helga Beck, representative of the company, Documentary Series Establishment, said she would formally appeal the government's decision demanding that the company be deleted from the commercial register.

Beck said she believed the decision was due to a "misunderstanding." She said the records, exclusively sold in West Germany, had all been cleared by German authorities.

Billy meets the Palestinians

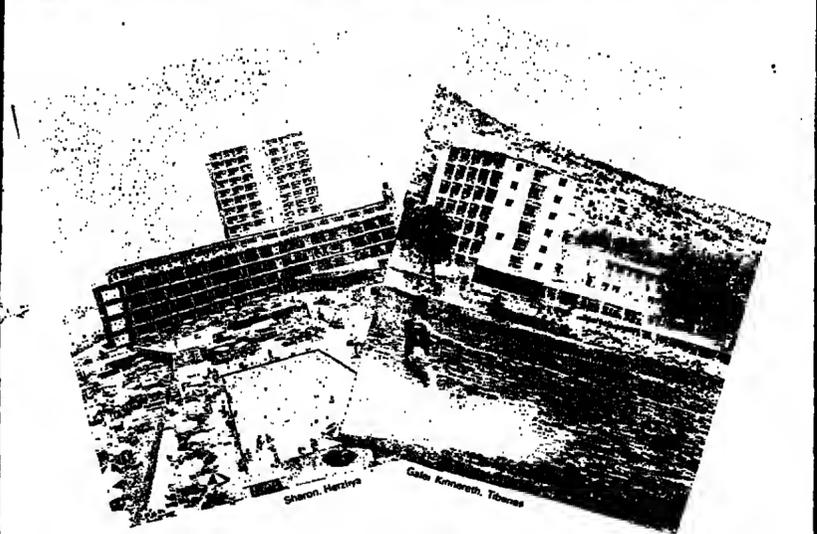
KUWAIT (Reuters). — A Kuwaiti newspaper said yesterday that Billy Carter, brother of U.S. President Jimmy Carter, had met Palestinian leaders in the Libyan capital of Tripoli.

Billy Carter discussed developments in the Palestinian issue with Ahmed Jibril, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the

Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), and other leaders, the newspaper "Al-Rai Al-Aasm" said.

Billy Carter was invited to Tripoli for his second visit in a year to attend last weekend's celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Libyan revolution.

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Welcome to President Sadat and Jehan! Prime Minister Begin said at three keypoints in his life: "Peace is the beauty of life." All the Arabs should follow this beautiful example. NATHAN COHEN.

La Jaramaise. [Handwritten: 0524501400]

OPponents of President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin looking forward to another confrontation between the two leaders may be in for a letdown.

The Egyptian President arrives in Haifa today — on his third visit to Israel — sharing with his Israeli counterpart a common approach to the peace process.

The "alliance" between the two men emerged last month, when they separately vetoed — each for his own reasons — an American move to "update" Security Council Resolution 242.

THIS SHARED approach to regional strategy, as well as the two men's joint determination to implement their peace agreement, seem likely to overshadow three basic points of difference which they hope to overcome at the Haifa summit.

The nature of the peacekeeping force in Sinai, the Security Council, at the insistence of the Soviet Union, in July refused to renew the mandate of the UN Emergency Force (UNEF), the Security Council-controlled body established to police

A common strategic approach and a deep determination to keep the peace initiative moving seem likely to overshadow basic differences between President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin in their Haifa summit, which begins today, writes Post Middle East Affairs Editor ANAN SAFADI.



A scenario for a seaside summit

The Sinai disengagement agreements.

The Americans have proposed that the U.S.-aided Israel-Egypt peace arrangements be dealt with by officers of UNTSO, the UN Truce Supervision Organization. The Egyptians accept the plan to employ UNTSO, which is affiliated to the UN secretary-general rather than the Security Council. But Israel, which would be happier with some form of Security Council endorsement of the peace treaty with Egypt, objects.

One possible solution is the establishment of a joint Egypt-Israel force with the participation of observers from the third party to the peace treaty, the U.S.

Once the question of peacekeeping is settled, Begin can be expected to acquiesce to Sadat's request to advance the transfer of Santa Katerina Monastery from January to

November. This would allow the Egyptian leader to go ahead with his plan to celebrate the second anniversary of his November 1977 Jerusalem journey at Jebel Musa, the supposed site of the biblical Mt. Sinai.

The still-unresolved question of oil supplies. Under the peace treaty, Israel is scheduled to return the Alma oilfields, in the Gulf of Suez, to Egypt in November. But Energy Minister Yizhak Moda'i, after an Abu Rodels meeting with his Egyptian counterpart last Thursday, warned that Israel might have to slow down the transfer of the fields.

There were still some unresolved differences, Moda'i said. One was that Egypt had refused to commit itself to selling Alma's annual production — 2 million tons — to Israel, an amount which represents roughly a fourth of Israel's annual consumption.

Moda'i also said that Egypt — which at one time had threatened to sue Israel for compensation for the use of Alma — was refusing to pay

for some special equipment to be left at the fields. This despite Israeli agreement to transfer, free of charge, drilling equipment at the site.

According to the minister, Egypt was willing to sell Israel as much as 1.5 million tons of oil, and to allow her to participate in international tenders for oil drilling rights and for purchase of the balance of the output.

The autonomy negotiations. Sadat, and the Americans, want Israel to make substantive moves which would encourage West Bank and Gaza leaders to enter the talks — or at least make them tone down their current opposition to the peace process.

Sadat seems to have come to terms with Begin's reluctance to make dramatic gestures — the removal of military government headquarters from major West Bank or Gaza towns, the release of security prisoners, and the lifting of the ban on political party activity are three oft-mentioned examples.

Instead, he is seeking Israeli agree-

ment on two documents which would assure residents of the territories on the nature of the self-governing authority.

One of these documents deals with the method of electing such an authority. Israel and Egypt have reached agreement on an agenda here, but are bogged down on the question of including an East Jerusalem constituency. The second document concerns the authority's powers, with Israel insisting on limited administrative functions and Egypt holding out for a kind of sovereign governmental integrity.

THESE DIFFERENCES are not inconsequential. But they do not seem to lead to a showdown, because Sadat is unlikely to do anything that would endanger the process of the return of Sinai.

The contrary appears to be true. It seems as though Sadat will do everything possible to keep Begin happy during the next 30 months, at the end of which he is due to have all of Sinai back, by exercising the peace option rather than the war op-

tion. Furthermore, that target date signals the end of Begin's term of office, and the Premier has made it clear that, health permitting, he will not relinquish the reins before then.

Sadat has every reason to be confident during this long waiting period. His role in the process of phased normalization is a low-risk one; the opening of the Suez Canal, the granting of tourist visas to Israelis, even the scheduled exchange of ambassadors in March 1980, are not irrevocable acts. In the meantime, Israel is pulling back, pulling out of Sinai.

And while Egypt has peace along its borders, Israel is involved in a shooting war to the north, and has not made peace with its neighbors to the east. Israel is also under mounting pressure in the world arena, pressure to make further withdrawals and to recognize a "Palestinian homeland."

SADAT IS EQUALLY comfortable inside Egypt, and in the Arab world. His control of the Land of the Nile is

certain to be unchallenged for the next 2 1/2 years. No attempt to undermine him is thinkable, no opponent can raise his voice, until all of Sinai is Egyptian once more.

Nor does the action of any Arab leader — Sadat often refers to them as "dwarfs" — make the Egyptian President uneasy. They are too tied up with their own interwoven intrigues, or too worried about their own domestic problems, in pose any threat.

Again, time appears to be on Sadat's side. He had predicted in the past that some of the Arab countries who had broken ties with Egypt in the aftermath of the peace treaty would eventually fall back in line. Morocco, involved in an inter-Arab struggle, became the first case in point over the weekend.

DESPITE HIS confidence, Sadat still faces a dilemma. Every step he takes toward Arab rapprochement of necessity jars the nerves of the Israelis, and every step he takes towards normalization of relations with Israel makes that Arab reconciliation more difficult. The breaking of the "psychological barrier" which he accomplished in his historic trip to Jerusalem certainly created new Arab psychological barriers.

But while the Egypt-Israel barrier has been broken, it has not disappeared. For almost two years now, Sadat has clung to the same basic political line. This line was expressed, even before Sadat came to Jerusalem, by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali. "A new element to be taken into account," Ghali wrote then, "is the recent formation of a combination of Arab approaches, including an increased determination to curb Israeli expansionism and a readiness to recognize the existence of Israel as a sovereign state for an interim period, pending her peaceful integration with the Palestinians into a secular state or a confederation."

Six months after the signing of the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty, this is still the basic Egyptian position. Recognition of this fact does not affect the warmth of the welcome that Israel extends to the Egyptian leader on the eve of his third visit to Israel. But it does add a note of caution.

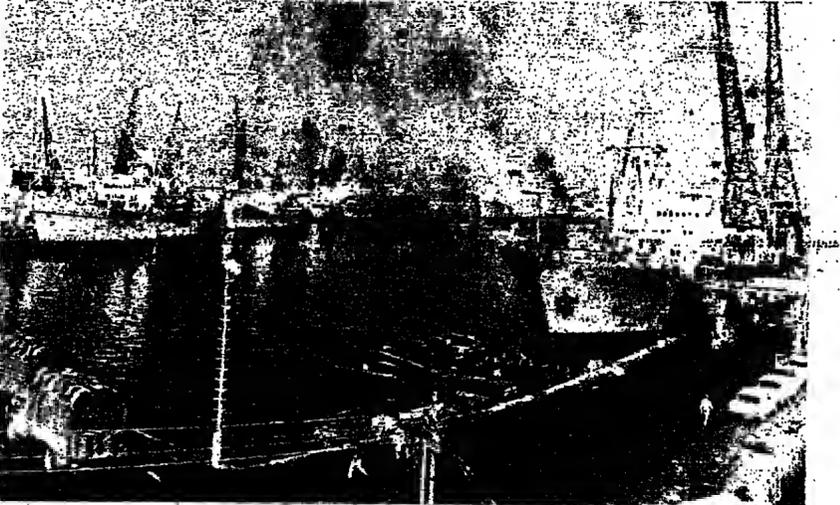
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Haifa port as it once was

The Middle East—once upon a time a 'Common Market'

IT IS hard for young people to believe, today, less than 40 years ago the Middle East was close to becoming a free trade area. Goods moved from one country to another by ship, rail or road, in a small volume by air, with no other hindrances than those put up by customs inspectors and quarantine and plant protection officials. Politics, which have torn the region asunder and changed its map, were kept out of commercial life.

It took the Second World War and a British government pushed to the wall by Hitler's Third Reich and its own lack of foresight, to convert the Middle East, from Persia and Iraq to Egypt and Sudan, into a "common market" area under the duress of war at sea. In order to save shipping space and the lives of its sailors, the British set up in Haifa the Middle East Supply Board and, as its affiliate, for the armed services the War Supply Board, with branch offices in every Middle East capital. The two boards set up what amounted to a territorially limited model of a planned economy for the duration and achieved a high degree of efficiency. The boards also demonstrated what could be accomplished in the area, were it not for the divisive bent of human minds.

Eretz Yisrael, or Palestine under its Mandatory British Government, played no small part in this economic war effort through its resourceful industrial performance.

Raw materials were moved from areas of production to those of industrial processing or upgrading and on to those of consumption by the civilian population or by the allied forces. Food, cotton, textiles, tobacco, medical supplies, edible oil, cattle, grains and fodder are examples of commodities carried by steamships, sailboats, trains, trucks, and camels. In an operation that became increasingly effective as the war progressed, mainly British, gained experience and know-how.

Jewish engineers and technicians made Haifa a repair yard for British Navy vessels and merchant ships of all types and flags. People who worked in this far-flung organization and had an overview of its work spoke of a spirit of cooperation across the frontiers that the European Common Market has yet to achieve.

There was among the community of traders a spirit of cooperation and tolerance to the Middle East before the war and during the war. I doubt whether we shall see the like of it again," says Le'umi Feigin, who was then a customs agent, and today, in his 70s, the head of a travel bureau in Rehov Herzl in Haifa.

"Compared with today, the scope of trade was small. There were fewer people in the Middle East then. In the mid thirties, Egypt had a population of about 20 million (today 40m.), and Eretz Yisrael had just over one million. I also remember that there was unrestricted freedom of movement from other countries into Palestine. Educated Egyptians, fluent in several languages, made good foremen. Illiterate Syrians from Syria were employed as unskilled labourers in Haifa port in large numbers, like guest workers in Europe today."

As a customs agent, Feigin did the paper work for imports and exports via Haifa port. "We used to ship large quantities of water melons by sailboats from the Hadera area to Port Said. Neshar Cement bought paper and jute bags from a Danish-owned cement company in Helwan (a suburb of Cairo). Jewish merchants bought in Egypt rice, cotton, eggs and cigarettes. Many people smoked M.A. (Mansour) and later on also Simon Art cigarettes. Sugar was also imported in the form of cones. And I remember that the profit margins of the traders were much smaller than today."

THE BIGGEST peacetime staple goods imported from Egypt in the '30s and '40s were rice, cotton, cattle fodder, coira and onions. Egypt bought, in turn, growing quantities of goods that the Jewish industrialists in Eretz Yisrael began to turn out in increasing quantity and improving quality — textile and leather goods, medical drugs, cosmetics, processed foods (like sweets) and plate glass.

This almost idyllic trade system (as it seems in retrospect) began to disintegrate right after the armistice in Europe. Already in December 1945, the Arab League began to organize a boycott of "Zionist" goods, and its most active promoters were Egyptian. It was not by accident that the Arab League office was headquartered in Cairo. According to reports from the Cairo correspondents of the Hebrew press, the Egyptian Government had not only a political, but also an economic stake in making the boycott an effective weapon against the Jewish Palestinians, because it hoped to develop an industry of its own as part of a plan to gain the economic, political and intellectual leadership of the Arab world. The correspondents wrote that the Arab states on the Asian side of the Suez Canal were sluggish in enforcing the boycott and that it was Egypt that spurred them to greater efforts.

Very soon (in 1946) Egypt banned the import of citrus fruit from Palestine unless it was accompanied by a certificate from an Arab League trustee that the fruit came from an Arab-owned plantation. In January 1946, Egyptian customs officials confiscated as "Zionist propaganda" a shipment of Bibles printed in the Holy Land. "Ha'aretz," which reported this news, did not state in what language the Bible was printed.

"How right the Egyptians are," the paper commented on a sarcastic note. "The Bible is indeed a Zionist document, from the first promise of Eretz Yisrael to Abraham to those given by the Lord to Moses."

The commercial damage done to Jewish Palestine by Arab and Egyptian economic warfare was not heavy, and perhaps economic growth was the result. In 1948, imports from Egypt amounted to 2.6m. Palestine pounds, while Palestine's exports to Egypt were only about 1m. Palestine pounds, not including petroleum products from the British refineries in Haifa. The impact of the decline of free trade in the Middle East was mainly psychological. The more observant noted at this early stage some lessons on future political trends. Thus Egypt, in March 1947, stopped the transshipment of goods originating in Palestine in transit in its free port zones. A year later the Cairo government ordered foreign airlines not to transfer goods arriving from or for Palestine in Egyptian airports. This measure affected exports from here to African countries (Eritrea was founded in 1949). The British EOAC complied without a murmur, and the British Government in London and Jerusalem did no more than describe the Arab boycott as "undesirable."

Will the era of peaceful coexistence and commercial togetherness between Middle East countries revive? The veterans in the trade are sceptical or frankly pessimistic. "My heart is heavy at what I see going on," was one comment.

הכרזה מן האלף

הכרזה מן האהל

SADAT IN HAIFA

Ofira Navon has carefully prepared for her guest from Egypt, writes the Post's Judy Siegel

WHEN JERHAN SADAT arrives in Haifa today, she will find her hostess Ofira Navon knows what she likes to eat and talk about, the names of her children and grandchildren, her hobbies and other relevant personal details.

The accumulation of facts about Egypt's First Lady is due not to Israel's intelligence service, but to the intelligence and perception of Ofira Navon. Soon after moving into Beit Hanassi over a year ago, she learned that it's much easier to break the diplomatic ice if one knows as much as possible about a VIP guest.

Even at her hospital bed at Tel Hashomer shortly after undergoing an operation for the removal of a tumour a few weeks ago, Ofira Navon read everything she could about Mrs. Sadat and prepared a welcoming speech. Her conversations with people who have already met the 56-year-old Egyptian First Lady have rounded out the picture.

Information about Mrs. Sadat's interests led Ofira Navon to arrange a symposium on aspects of neurological and orthopaedic rehabilitation at Haifa University today. It will include reports by Israeli experts and will have Egypt's First Lady as the honoured guest.

SPEECH-WRITING and making don't come easy to President Yitzhak Navon's wife. "Each one is like giving birth to a nation," she says. "I put together pieces of my thoughts, memories, poems, associations and often quotes from the Bible, which was my favourite subject at school, as raw material."

Because she finds her mind most composed for writing before going to sleep, she often uses a pen topped with a miniature flashlight that was a gift from a friend. That way she can work at it late at night in bed without disturbing her husband, Navon, who early in his political career was daunted by the mere thought of public speaking but now sounds like a natural, often reads over his wife's drafts and offers his comments.

The job of First Lady is like having three million mothers-in-law living next door. The criticism can be biting, and there is little opportunity to fight back. When Ofira wore a black and white suit and a telt hat to Goida Meir's funeral, gossip columnist wondered why she hadn't dressed "more simply" and used only a scarf "like Lillian Carter" to cover her hair.

When she was interviewed on TV about International Year of the Child, criticism that she was "too stiff" reverberated in her ears and induced her to ask friends at TV House to let her see the tape and understand what went wrong.

One newspaper writer wondered in print why Mrs. Navon, who was shown busily engaged in a state banquet with Jimmy Carter during the state banquet at the Knesset, was "sitting" with the U.S. President. What the writer didn't know was that their conversation gave Carter new perspective on Ezer Yisrael.

Having got on the topic of the Patriarch Abraham, Ofira Navon emphasized to her dinner partner that Jews view themselves as the direct descendants of the first Jew in the Bible, and as inheritors of the land promised to him. It then dawned on Carter, who admitted that he "had never thought about it that way before," that Abraham, for the Jews, is not just some fictional character in the pantheon of Israel.

But the unkindest cut of all came a few months ago from certain politicians who were worried about Yitzhak Navon's growing popularity. They talked about "overresponding" at Beit Hanassi, and this hurt Ofira Navon deeply.

OFIRA NAVON was born in Tel Aviv in January, 1923, to Eliezer and Batya Erez, two Russian Jews who had been prisoners of Zion. The unusual name was extrapolated from the name of one of her grandmothers, Golda. That name was regarded by her parents as too reminiscent of the Galut, so Zehava (Golda) was suggested as a substitute. But her father didn't like it, and chose Ofira, because King Solomon had found gold in Ophir.

Ofira and her youngest sister Vardina Erez (a director at Israel TV) had a normal childhood, but it was darkened by the death of their architect father when Ofira was eight. Their mother (who died only last year), a nurse, raised her daughters herself.

Ofira served in the army and studied at the Levinsky teacher's Seminary in Tel Aviv. A passport photograph taken at the age of 20 was a turning point in her life. Taken with her long black hair arranged over the shoulders of a high-necked black blouse, the photo was sent by the photographer without permission, to the magazine "Ha'Olam Ha'Zeh," and printed on its cover as part of the "Miss Sabar" contest.

"I was happy and angry at the same time," she recalls. "Happy that they liked the photo, but angry that the photographer had sold it without my OK." The contest organizers pressured Ofira's mother to let her enter the contest, whose winner was to fly to Paris for an international competition sponsored by "Elle" magazine. The

Portrait of the President's partner



Carol Gontier

photographer and his wife tried to convince Ofira to give it a try.

THE YOUNG GIRL was in a dilemma. Ofira hated the idea of being judged for her looks. She was always afraid that those who thought she was beautiful would conclude that her head was empty. That feeling drove her to graduate school, as if to prove that she had brains as well as beauty.

But the prize offered for the Israeli winner was IL1,000 — a fortune at that time equal to about IL100,000 today. It was enough money to give her the higher education she dreamed of without being a burden on her mother. She entered, won the local contest and represented Israel in Paris. The money helped put her through college.

Later she was one of two Israelis to win a U.S. government scholarship for one year of study at the University of Georgia. Eschewing campus social life because she was hungry for education and because there were few Jewish boys at the university, she received her M.A. and wrote a thesis on how to help new immigrants adjust to Israel's new way of life.

She went to Columbia University in New York after being offered a stipend, and studied two years towards a doctorate, receiving a diploma in rehabilitation counselling. Her Ph.D. plans were cut short when she was introduced to Yitzhak Navon, who was then Ben-Gurion's secretary.

"I thought it was better to be married to Yitzhak than to get a doctorate," she says. The wedding, with 2,000 guests at Jerusalem's Beit Elisheva, in 1963, was the social event of the season.

Ofira might have met Navon earlier, but fate made her wait. When she was 20 and about to vote for the first time, she wrote to B-G to ask what the difference between Abduh Ha'Avoda and Mapai was and for whom to vote. Curious about the girl who had written the letter, B-G sent an aide, Eihanan Yisabai, to see her. (Yitzhak Navon was then on vacation.) "In the end, I voted Mapai," Ofira confides.

By the time they married, Navon was director of the division of culture in the Education Ministry, and two years later was elected to the Knesset.

Unable to have a child, Ofira devoted herself to working as a psychologist with children. She spent many years at the Alyn children's hospital in Jerusalem, and eventually became responsible for a department.

On the waiting list for two years, the Navons finally adopted Nira, a baby girl. A difficult operation enabled Ofira to have children, and she gave birth to Erez shortly after Nira became their daughter. The adoption was never kept secret and Nira knew of it from age two.

"Parents who have an adopted child and a natural one like us feel no difference between them. Couples who can't have children can bring in the radiance of the sun if they adopt," says Ofira.

HAVING two kids on her hands, Mrs. Navon could no longer work full-time as a psychologist, but she still wanted to work outside the home. Her husband suggested getting into

something she liked. It dawned on her that she was interested in the architecture and aesthetics she learned as a child from her father. "He cared about beauty. He even drew pictures on the ribbons I used to tie my braids."

Since a well-known architect, Emmanuel Tros, lived nearby, Ofira asked to see how he worked. As he showed Ofira the various buildings he had designed in Jerusalem, she spontaneously told him which she liked and which she didn't.

"What right did I have to criticize an experienced architect?" she thought to herself later. But he showed her his tools and asked her to copy plans. She suggested changes, based on her psychological experience, on how to make rooms suited to a family's temperament and way of life.

At the end of the month, Tros gave her a cheque for IL500. Thus her interest in interior decorating evolved and was backed up with experience. That came in handy when the Navons moved into Beit Hanassi, a building that is totally unsuited for a family and — some charged — for anybody.

The leather-covered living room set, inherited from the Katzirs and owned by the state, wasn't Ofira Navon's style, and she had to make the private residence upstairs feel like home by bringing books, souvenirs, lots of plants and photographs from their previous rented apartment.

Where to put the first presidential children in the State's history was a problem. Two guest rooms had to be converted for their use, and a hole had to be broken near the bottom of the elevator to allow the kids — then four and five years old — to run out freely into the back garden.

Worried that the children would be frightened about being in the strange, new building, Mrs. Navon first put Nira and Erez in the same room and made the adjoining room a playroom.

But months later, when they had become used to it, the children were separated, and the First Lady decorated each room with floor-to-ceiling nature photographs. The typical Israeli children's bed allows another to be pulled out to allow friends to sleep over.

SOMEDAY, says Ofira Navon, "I'd like to do a Ph.D. on the links between psychology and architecture. It hasn't been an easy task ensuring that the ramunctious youngsters have a normal childhood. Nira and Erez were told insistently that "no, you're not more important than the other children in kindergarten because you're the President's children." The teacher was told personally by Navon to deal with the kids as with any others when they misbehave.

Ofira Navon has tried to take Erez to the supermarket to "fish" for carp as he used to before moving into Beit Hanassi; bring the youngsters to the museum and to the movies. From the start, they were told that their stay in Beit Hanassi was only temporary, and at the end of their father's service, they would move back home and no longer be the children of the President.

As an Ashkenazi married to a Sephardi, Ofira Navon made an effort to learn Oriental culture so that she could transmit it, along with her husband, to the children. "They know how to sing 'Tsur Mishelo' (a Sabbath song) in both the Sephardi and the Ashkenazi modes," she notes.

"I WAS A partner to the birth of the 'Sephardi Orchestra' (the music-cum-dialogue) written by Yitzhak Navon about Sephardi life in Jerusalem," she adds. Although she doesn't know Arabic or Ladino, she has tried to learn both Spanish and Hebrew.

Ofira Navon's father was traditional, and thus she doesn't mind the restraints of observing Shabbat in public that the Navons have taken on since moving into Beit Hanassi. The problem of an invitation to a party at Meir Amit's Ramat Gan house on Friday night was solved when the Navons stayed at a modest pension in the area and walked over.

The differences of opinion that commonly crop up in matches between a Sephardi husband and an Ashkenazi wife were easily resolved in the Navons' case. "My husband was

conservative on the role of women, but we reached a *modus vivendi*. The fact that we're both sabras and went through the same educational system gave us similar values."

The First Lady feels very strongly that women's talents and energies in Israel are not adequately harnessed by society, mainly because of the problem of finding reasonable and

professional child care for preschoolers.

During a trip two years ago to Romania, she found that the government strongly encourages women to work while helping them with the children.

"When a woman gives birth, she is allowed to come back to work within seven years without being penalized, and she has a long period of paid maternity leave." In addition, the women's workday is divided into two parts — four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon — thus allowing two together to fill a full-time job.

SHE RECOMMENDS that such an arrangement be encouraged by government and business in Israel.

The "Ichpai Li" ("I care") fund established by Mrs. Navon with donations from individuals and institutions (the principle totals over IL1.2m., with interest going to help projects) is aimed at helping model projects for educating disadvantaged children and encouraging employers to hire women half-time.

Meanwhile, Ofira Navon's job, from seeing that flower arrangements at state dinners match the tablecloth to answering letters of distress from average citizens, continues to be unpaid and more than half-time.

Haifa welcomes President Sadat and his entourage in Peace

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Jehan Sadat

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Ofira Navon with President Carter during the state banquet at the Knesset...she gave Carter a message of welcome on Ezer Yisrael. (Government Press Office)

Turnover in bonds triple, but no big gainers

THE AVIV. — Trading in index-linked bonds yesterday more than tripled on the stock market here and turnover totalled out at \$1.85 billion. Turnover in stocks also remained relatively high at \$1.25 billion, slightly down from Sunday. Yesterday's high level of trading was a clear confirmation that the market has picked up after last week's sluggishness.

Stocks & bonds — the market report

By ALAN ELSNER Jerusalem Post Reporter

benefited from a 6.5 per cent dividend. All equities in the mortgage bank sector registered gains with several shares showing large improvements. Among these were Carmel, which continued Sunday's jumps by gaining 5.1 per cent in the case of Carmel r and 5.7 per cent in the case of Carmel b. Tefahot pref. r was also outstanding, finishing the day 15 points ahead for a 4.4 per cent gain.

downwards. For instance, Zur r lost most of Sunday's advance of 18 points by dropping 10 yesterday, closing on 240. However, Securitas pulled up by 3.2 per cent or 11 points to 351. Also fairly varied were commercial services and utilities. Motor House's 5.3 per cent slump, coming on the heels of a similar loss on Sunday, was the outstanding feature.

Closing prices on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

Table with columns: September 3, 1979, Closing price, Volume, Change. Lists various stocks like L.D.B. pref., L.D.B. opt. 1, etc.

Table with columns: Closing price, Volume, Change. Lists various stocks like Prop. & Bldg., Prop. & Bldg. opt. "A", etc.

Representative bond prices

Table with columns: Bond name, Price, Change. Lists bonds like 4.5% Defence loan, 70 [Ayin], etc.

New York Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Stock name, Closing price, Change. Lists stocks like Allied Chemical, ASA, Amer. Int. Paper Mills, etc.

Bank of Israel representative foreign exchange rates — Sept. 3

Table with columns: Currency, Rate. Lists currencies like U.S. dollar, British sterling, German mark, etc.

Air fares to rise again, this time by seven to ten per cent

TEL AVIV. — All air fares, which rose by some 10 per cent on September 1, will probably increase again by 7-10 per cent within a few months, according to sources in IATA, the International Air Transport Association.

Shikun U'Fituah putting 300 flats on the market

By MACABEE DEAN Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Shikun U'Fituah housing company yesterday decided to offer 300 flats, in various stages of construction, for sale to the public.

Most active shares

Table with columns: Share name, Price, Change. Lists shares like IDS, Leumi, Hapoalim, etc.

Saudia is Pentagon's biggest arms customer now

WASHINGTON (AP). — Since the overthrow of the Shah of Iran last winter, Saudi Arabia has emerged as by far the biggest U.S. arms buyer, an American congressman said this week.

AMERICAN ISRAEL BANK LTD. FOREIGN CURRENCY. Table with columns: Currency, Rate. Lists currencies like U.S. dollar, British sterling, etc.

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Project Renewal — boon or bust? *The Jerusalem Post* investigates

Renewed interest

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Focus on Haifa

TODAY it is Haifa's turn to roll out the red carpet for President Sadat on his arrival in this country for another session with Prime Minister Begin.

Such "summit" meetings between the leaders of Egypt and Israel have by now become almost routine, especially since the signing of the peace treaty in Washington last March. Since then, Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat got together in Cairo and then in Beersheba, next in Alexandria — and now in Israel's own major port city, Haifa.

Haifa is, of course, treating the occasion as a major event. If nothing else, this will be for President Sadat (accompanied as he is by Mrs. Sadat) his first naval visit to Israel. So the sirens, too, are ready.

Jerusalem has no reason to begrudge Haifa this honour. It was, after all, to this city that Egypt's President journeyed nearly two years ago to start the process of reconciliation between the two main protagonists in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and thus to lay the ground for an overall Middle East settlement.

It is arguable that the more Israeli cities are chosen as the venue for such high-level conferences, the better it will be for normalization.

What does cause some unease, however, is the feeling that Jerusalem is being deliberately kept off the roster of sites considered fit for such a meeting.

That this is indeed Mr. Sadat's view is not even a secret. Although his first visit here in effect sealed Egypt's recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital, he is reported to be fearful that repeat visits would embarrass him with his fellow Arabs, and with Moslems around the world.

The fear, if true, is misplaced. Mr. Sadat's true office in the eyes of his enemies, and detractors, is simply the fact that he has set out to make peace with the Jewish state. All the rest, including Jerusalem, is secondary.

If Mr. Sadat wishes to make the point that he has his own concept of the future of Jerusalem — East Jerusalem, that is — he is surely entitled to do so. If he wishes to discuss the disposition of the formerly Jordan-occupied part of the city, it is his right. Mr. Begin, committed as he is, along with nearly all Israelis, to the idea of a united Jerusalem, could not refuse without reneging on his other pledge to negotiate all controversial issues.

One controversial issue is Mr. Sadat's bid for the grant of the vote in autonomy elections to East Jerusalem Arabs. This needs to be resolved, and soon. But it has no bearing whatever on the status of West Jerusalem.

Mr. Begin's apparent acquiescence in Jerusalem's seeming exclusion from the summit list is thus surprising. It is also not a contribution to the practical working-out of normal relations between Egypt and Israel. Indeed it may be said that the summits themselves, with their rarefied atmosphere of cordiality, have not so far had the expected impact on the ground below.

To this day, Egyptian diplomats in international forums keep speaking of Israel in terms which would have been more appropriate to nations at war. Egyptian airport officials are not informed of summit-level decisions to normalize tourism from Israel, and give Israeli arrivals the run-around before finally exposing them to typical Egyptian hospitality.

Egypt and Israel may share the desire to push normalization forward with all deliberate speed; except that Israel underlines speed, Egypt emphasizes deliberation. But just as Israelis cannot have it all at once, so Egyptians cannot reduce it to a small's pace. And hopefully this summit meeting will break through this difference.

IT BEGAN as a footnote. Prime Minister Menahem Begin's announcement that Israel had taken up a "vital national challenge" appeared in a few paragraphs in the papers of August 9, 1977.

Will Project Renewal, the ambitious plan to rehabilitate the homes of 300,000 disadvantaged urban dwellers at the cost of \$1.2b., itself end up merely as a footnote to Israeli history? Will it turn out to be another ill-fated, American-style "War on Poverty," one of society's periodic pangs of conscience over the plight of the underclass which is quickly forgotten for other pressing matters?

Or has the chance for the country's immigrants of the early 1960s and their children really come? Can Project Renewal succeed at a task that modern societies have failed at time after time?

The answers, considered two years after the announcement, are still far from certain. But the impact of failure — or success — on the Israeli poor, the Diaspora givers and the country as a whole is clear.

THE FIRST signs of trouble have already appeared. Slum-dwellers, their expectations raised by Begin's pre-Camp David message on TV that rehabilitation problems would be solved in four or five years and their conditions worsened by the shortage of new housing, became militant in the past year. Riots were burnt and demonstrations became violent.

And Diaspora fund raisers and contributors, who were first wary of Project Renewal because of worries that their \$600m. contribution couldn't be raised and that it would cripple regular UJA and Keren Hayesod collections, quickly became disillusioned after agreeing to back the project wholeheartedly.

Continuing bureaucratic delays and struggles among the authorities for control, which were chronicled in this year's State Comptroller Report, inflamed the residents and led the contributors to demand action from the prime minister.

Some Diaspora communities opted out of the Project Renewal scheme; others sent their own experts to investigate; while a few returned from missions to recommend that they be matched up with other slum quarters whose local officials were more willing to cooperate.

"We opted out of Project Renewal this year," said Barry Slawsky, a poster manufacturer from Edmonton, Canada, while attending the Keren Hayesod Young Leadership Mission last month. "Everything was so disorganized. The bureaucracy is a cruel joke."

Another mission participant, Alexander Tessler of Frankfurt, was also perturbed by the delays and said he would ask his fellow Jews at home if they wanted to drop the Beersheba quarter with which they were matched and ask for another. "But we'll never drop it completely," he asserted.

"The prime minister had a great vision when he announced Project Renewal," asserts Construction and Absorption Minister David Levy. "Some people laughed at it at first, but now they realize how urgent it is."

BEGIN'S closest aide, Yehiel Kadishai, says that the idea of the project was Begin's own. "He thought of it. His concern for the disadvantaged really goes back to the early 1950s when he travelled from one mo'abara (transit camp) to another and saw under what miserable conditions the immigrants of that time were living."

Others suggest that while Begin's motivation was sincere, he realized — shrewd politician that he can be — that the 45,000 disadvantaged families involved had mainly voted for the Likud and that their allegiance could be preserved if they believed that the new government were committed to ending their misery.

But like the noble vision of the UN Declaration of Human Rights, Begin's announcement of the project at the closing dinner of an Israeli bonds conference was not accompanied by any elaborate mechanism for implementing the idea. The next 24 months were spent in arguments and struggles over how the rehabilitation would work.

"It's really quite simple," says Prof. Daniel Shmishoni, the government's coordinator of Project Renewal, who then proceeds to explain the mechanism that has evolved in an interview that extends to four hours.

Pittsburgh-born and Texas-bred, the 60-year-old former airplane designer and pilot who was deputy commander of Israel's air force in 1955 was appointed to the Project Renewal post by Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin.

SHIMSHONI a professor of public administration at Tel Aviv University, first got to know Yadin when he asked him to set up a social policy group as part of the Deputy Prime Minister's Office.

After Begin selected Yadin to be responsible for Project Renewal on behalf of the Cabinet, Yadin secured Shimshoni's appointment — as late as February of this year — to be coordinator.



Menahem Begin (above) and David Levy.



By JUDY SIEGEL

The Jewish Agency, which is jointly responsible for Project Renewal (to underline Diaspora participation and because tax-deductible contributions in the U.S. preclude giving to a state agency) with the government, named former Haifa University President Eliezer Raphaeli to be its coordinator just 10 months ago.

Before these appointments, the Jewish Agency and the government fought for control. Levy, whose power was bolstered when he was named to head the Construction Ministry fought Agency control of the project as part of his continuing battle for governmental or state control of absorption and allies rather than Agency control.

"I never viewed it as a political battle," maintains Levy, in his 14th floor office at the Construction and Housing Ministry. "I'm just opposed to any attempt to set up redundant frameworks that are parallel to the government. Communal structures like day-care centres can be held by the Agency's institutions; I agreed to that. But housing — that's our job." Levy tangled even with the Prime Minister, who eventually was convinced and backed him up.

"But I'm all for Diaspora consultation and contributions. The Diaspora is our bloodbank. We need their help," he adds, "but they can't do it without us."

ANOTHER FIGHT erupted between mayors and the project organizers. Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek denounced them for choosing the neighbourhoods that would receive help without consulting the municipality, making use of its existing staff and experience or building on the rehabilitation work already done. A tenuous truce resulted when Prazot, the municipal government housing corporation, was called in to implement Project Renewal in Jerusalem. The mayor, however, still has his doubts.

Competition among various government ministries which wanted to run the project compounded the delays.

"But now about 80 per cent of these organizational problems are behind us, and we've got down to work," claims Shimshoni.

According to the government coordinator, who backs up his claims with piles of documents and seems to revel in drawing chalk diagrams of

organizational structures on an already crowded blackboard, all parties have finally agreed on some axioms, which evolved through trial and error.

Residents of each neighbourhood will be heavily involved in planning the project. Plans will rise from the bottom up — from the neighbourhood to the coordinator," he says.

At the top is a minister's committee headed by Yadin and comprising the Ministers of Finance, Interior, Construction and Housing, Education and Culture, Health, Religious Affairs and Labour and Social Affairs. It convenes about once a month and resolves inter-governmental conflicts in addition to approving which neighbourhoods will be included.

Lower down in the hierarchy is the "interministerial professional committee," chaired by Shimshoni. Officials of Yadin's office, Raphaeli and other representatives of the Jewish Agency and bureaucratic officials from five ministries are represented. Meeting every Sunday, it must approve or reject plans and requests from the neighbourhoods.

At the bottom are the local steering committees, one to a neighbourhood, which are composed of "15 to 18 people," according to the professor. The chairman of the local authority, or one of his deputies, serves as chairman of the steering body. Meeting once every three weeks or so (sub-committees meet more often), the committees are the steaming cauldrons from which emerge the neighbourhoods' requests and formal plans.

Local representatives of the various ministries, representatives of new immigrant groups, the elderly, community activists like the Ohel group in Jerusalem, and others also sit in the committees, which only occasionally is elected.

THAT IS the theory. In practice, residents complain that they are "outnumbered" by governmental and municipal officials who dictate to them. Meetings are sometimes held mornings — a convenient time for bureaucrats but work-time for local residents. Some committees have become so packed with representatives — 20 or 30 rather than 15 to 18 — that the bodies are unwieldy.

Shimshoni says that the proportion of officials to residents is not important, because "decisions are made by consensus, not by a vote of the majority." He adds that residents are sophisticated and know what they want, and thus cannot be cowed by officials spouting statistics and sociological jargon.

The Project Renewal experience may end up as a boon to democracy and local initiative, suggests Shimshoni. For the first time, many slum dwellers are participating in decisions that affect their lives.

"They've told us that housing isn't their first priority. They want better educational facilities for their children, an end to crime and drugs, more day-care and community centres, job counsellors and old age clubs. Getting larger or new flats is vital, but not the only priority," he says.

There are only about 50 steering committees so far, out of 160 needed for each neighbourhood, but most of them have submitted requests and plans for the interministerial committee's approval.

"In the last few weeks, we've worked steadily and quickly and our desk is clean. Now we've had to press the steering committees to produce more plans," asserts Raphaeli, who speaks about the project with optimism.

"We've been surprised by the professional quality of most plans," says Raphaeli.

UNEXPECTEDLY, some steering committee requests were too modest. "One neighbourhood needed a children's library and asked for a mere IL100,000. We sent the list of books to a librarian at the Hebrew University who told us that the titles were an excellent selection. They got our cheque and the books in 12 days."

But in most cases, the procedures are much more complicated. Residents complain that their requests aren't being dealt with quickly or rationally. Plans for rehabilitating big city slums have a million problems.

Once projects are approved, they must go to a budget committee that includes Jewish Agency fiscal experts to receive an appropriation. If funds for a particular project have not come in quickly enough, the Agency borrows money here so that the project can proceed. A total of \$60m. has been collected abroad so far, but much of it is frozen in bank accounts until projects get under way.

Begin's noble vision of Diaspora Jews coming to Israel for months at a time to work in the neighbourhoods — as social workers, builders, consultants and the like — has failed to materialize.

On a small scale, the British Jewish Community has agreed to send volunteer dentists to Ashdod to man mobile clinics on a rotating basis.

But in general, fund-raisers and contributors have felt frustrated about their inability to have an impact beyond mere giving.

"It's impossible to make use of a Diaspora expert who has only a few weeks to give and doesn't know Hebrew," Shimshoni maintains. The question of who will build and rehabilitate flats and public facilities, from erecting apartment complexes down to the dirty work of fixing sewage networks and repairing damp walls, remains unanswered.

Levy asserts that he will bring in foreign investors and builders and that "we'll do our very best." Manpower and materials, stretched to the limit by redeployment in the Negev and housing needs for the bumper crop of immigrants expected in the next few years, will inevitably be short.

Even more obscure is where the community workers needed to man local facilities necessary to improve the quality of life in the slums will come from.

SINCE the concept of Project Renewal is human rehabilitation rather than mere slum clearing, the human factor is of major importance. With a shortage of thousands of social workers in the country, what will be the source of the hundreds needed to put life into Project Renewal?

Raphaeli suggests using a Haifa University project to train community leaders as a model. Promising young people were given university educations in the hope that they would provide leadership in their communities upon graduation. But such projects will take years before the first results are felt.

"At this point, there is no basis for the fear that Project Renewal will die," says Raphaeli. "It is living and breathing, even though it does have big problems."

Yet even though the organizers can finally claim movement, it will take more than crossed fingers to revolutionize the lives of 300,000 people. Begin said it would take four years. Then it was extended to "five to nine years." Then Agency board of governors chairman Max Flaker predicted a decade.

Perhaps a more realistic timetable is that offered by Jerrold Hoffberger, a major contributor and the chairman of the Interministerial Committee for Project Renewal: "It will take a generation."

(This is the first of a series of articles)

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